

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(INCORPORATED)
STANLEY FROST, Manager
Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.THE CITIZEN
Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain PeopleKnowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XI

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

One Dollar a year.

No. 29

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Warriner for Penitentiary—Lamphere
Confesses—Bad Blizzard—British
Election Returns—Great Ice Gorge.

SLEPT 105 DAYS:—Death last Sunday ended the sleep in Pittsburgh of Mrs. Kate Mendlesohn, who has been unconscious for 105 days. She was found in that state one night after the baby had fallen out of bed, and there is nothing else to account for her strange condition except a theory that she was scared by its fall. The infant was not injured.

GETTING HIGHER UP:—The sugar frauds investigations in New York are going merrily on, and the indictments are beginning to reach the men higher up. During the last week there have been six men indicted, each on four counts. All these men are more important than the clerks who first suffered, and among them is the treasury of the company. It is pleasing to notice that at the same time the trust has been investigating itself, and has issued a statement saying that it is innocent.

WARRINER IN PEN:—C. L. Warriner, the Big Four treasurer who embezzled over \$600,000, is in the pen at last. He has a sentence of six years to serve for \$3,000 worth of his large peculations.

REFORM IN NEW YORK:—True to our predictions, there is some startling business reform taking place in New York City while the police and social reforms needed are not turning up. Mayor Gaynor is ignoring Tammany in appointing fiscal officers, and the men are cutting the expenses of the city government almost in two. Some of the economies are pretty small, but they are spectacular, and they are advertising Mr. Gaynor very nicely, thank you.

LAMPHERE CONFESSED:—A full confession of Ray Lamphere has at last been made public. It shows that he chloroformed the Guinness woman and children for the purpose of robbery, being aided by a negro woman. Neither intended to commit murder, but in some way the house caught fire while the victims were still under the influence of the drug, and they were burned to death. This confession also settles the question of whether Mrs. Guinness died or escaped.

BAD BLIZZARD:—There has been another tremendous snow storm and blizzard thru the North and East, of which we have got only the fringe here. The storm was worst in New York, where fourteen inches of snow fell, it was impossible to get milk into the city for a day or two, and fresh eggs and such things practically disappeared from the markets. Nine people were frozen to death, and even the mayor had his ears frozen while trying to get to his office. It will cost the city of New York \$800,000 to get the snow off the streets, and they are in a hurry about it too, for it costs them thousands every day that it lies there. Chicago suffered almost as much, and it was towards the close of the second day before the milk trains could get into the city.

PLEASE DON'T DIE HERE:—This is the substance of an appeal which has recently been issued by German hotel keepers to their guests. This is not the only country in which there are hard times, and in Germany a good many people have taken to committing suicide. Somehow they seem to prefer to go to hotels for the purpose, and so the hotel keepers have issued an appeal asking all people who intend to commit suicide to go some where else to do it.

SWOPE MYSTERY:—A mysterious death which may have been a murder, is now being investigated in Kansas, and several Kentucky people are involved. The man who died was Col. Swope, formerly of Woodford County, and many times a millionaire. It is alleged that he was planning to change the will which disposed of these millions, and that some of the heirs wanted to get him out of the way before he could do so. One of the lawyers in the case said that a white powder was found in the Colonel's stomach, and that there is conclusive proof of poisoning. If that is the case warrants will certainly be issued soon.

MODEST JOHNSON:—Jack Johnson, who is to fight Jeffries on July 4 for the championship of the world, is a modest man. He has just announced that he wants ex-President Roosevelt to referee the scrap. Teddy has not yet been heard from.

WALSH LOSES:—Jno. R. Walsh the Chicago millionaire recently convicted of violating the Federal banking laws, and sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, and who has

(Continued on Fourth Page)

REVIVAL PLANS

The Rev. Mr. Buzwell To Begin Services in Chapel on Jan. 30—Preparatory Work Will Be Done As Usual—Good Results Hoped For.

The Gospel meetings under the leadership of the Rev. James O. Buzwell announced in the last issue of The Citizen have been more definitely arranged. They will begin on Sunday morning, Jan. 30th. The first meeting will be held in the Union Church taking the place of the regular morning service.



Rev. Jas. O. Buzwell, Evangelist.

ing service. All subsequent meetings will be held in the College Chapel.

Mr. Buzwell is expected to arrive in Berea, Saturday, the 29th. He is just closing a series of meetings in Sidney, Ohio, where his work has been blessed.

Mr. Buzwell has been in Berea twice before and is known as a man of strong religious faith, of winning personality and sincerity which commands confidence. He has also conducted meetings in other colleges of the state.

The mid-winter Gospel meetings have come to be a valued feature of Berea life and every effort is being made to make the most of this opportunity. The ladies of the Union church will district the town and see that a house to house canvas is made and a card of invitation, with hours of daily services and other useful information, will be left at each house.

Altho these meetings are held under the auspices of the Union Church and the College and the expenses are provided by them jointly, other churches are cordially invited to cooperate and the pastors are asked to sit on the platform at all the services. Converts are free to join the church of their choice.

By way of preparation the Rev. A. E. Thomson will conduct a class of workers in the use of the Bible and in personal work beginning with the coming Monday evening, in Room 80 of the Chapel building at 6:45 o'clock. This class is open to citizens and students without regard to church lines and those who attend are requested to bring paper and pencil.

The music for the meeting is under the charge of Prof. Rigby. The Harmonia Society is expected to occupy the platform. Special musical features will be provided for the evening meetings. Appropriate song books will be secured containing some of the newer songs. Preceding the preaching service there will be a short song service of about fifteen minutes.

Mr. Buzwell is peculiarly happy in his afternoon talks to Christians, and it is desired that as many as possible attend. An hour will be selected that will be convenient for citizens and college workers and announced later.

Every effort will be made to make possible the attendance of as many people as possible. Provision will be made in one of the side rooms of the chapel for the care of children in order that mothers may attend. People from the country are specially invited to come.

PRES. FROST WRITES ABOUT
BRITISH ELECTION.

Dear Friends in Kentucky:

England is to have a general election of members of Parliament this month, and it is a very instructive thing for me to be an onlooker.

The "Liberal Party" has been in power with Mr. Asquith as Prime Minister. Here the Prime Minister who is appointed by the King, must always be a member of the party which has most votes in the House of Commons.

The Liberal "platform" has four planks, or pledges of things it will do if it gets a majority in the next House of Commons.



The College Chapel where the revival meetings will be held.

No wise man takes the word of another man in a deal in which he knows the other is interested, unless he knows the other fellow is a remarkably honest man. Yet many men are doing just that thing with newspapers. They know nothing about the men who are running the papers, except that they are in politics, and yet they take the word of just those fellows on political matters. Why not use the same sense in taking a newspaper that you do in other things, and get one that you know is unprejudiced—like The Citizen?

WHERE THE PINCH COMES.

There are a great many things which we all know ought to be done, but which still somehow never seem to get accomplished. Every one knows that they are just the thing to do, and wants some one else to do them, but none of us seem to have time to tend to them ourselves.

For instance—the roads are horrid, and we all know, and there is in this part of the country only one thing necessary to make them good thru all seasons of the year. That is work. All of us have work to spare, but some how those roads never get repaired very much. A little work is done now and then, to be sure, but the roads stay bad. But any one will spend half a day at the store talking about how bad the roads are. If that time was only put in on the roads, they would not need so much talking about.

There are other things. The hillsides are wearing out, and the farmers are realizing that they do not get as good crops as used to come off their fields. I have heard men discuss the matter by the hour—and then go and plant in the same old way the next spring. Now, every man knows that scientific methods are taking the place of the old farming, and that as a result in some places common land has been made to produce 100 bushels of corn to the acre. In the state of Wisconsin the average yield has been raised from about twenty bushels to over thirty-two, just by the application of the first principles of scientific agriculture. If the farmers would read up on this and then practice it, they would double their wealth in a few years. It is not the land so much as the methods that need reforming. The time spent in discussions at the post office if properly used would turn the trick.

And so it goes. Every where the needs are standing out, and we discuss them by the hour, and maybe make a feeble attempt or two to correct them, and then say we can't, we have tried and know. Ain't it awful, how feeble we men are, any way, when we are only half waked up on a question. We ought to take lessons from the young lady of this story.

The young lady was much wanted by a certain young fellow, but didn't seem to want him.

"Are you sure you cannot love me?" he asked.

"Sure," replied the girl, "I have tried and tried."

"My rich aunt has just died," the boy said by way of turning the conversation.

"Maybe I could try again," remarked the girl.

"I'm willing to bet she succeeded that time. And I'll bet, too, that the reason there is not more progress made by some people, and by some communities, too, is because they have not got waked up to the fact they really need to progress. When they get in the place of the young lady, and try again, they will win."

There is a rich aunt for all of us in good roads, and better schools, and a hundred other kinds of improvements that we are letting wait because we are too lazy to tackle them. Let's wake up!

CHANGE THE TAX LAWS.

There will be very few bills before the present state legislature of more importance than the one to change the tax system of the state. No law in Kentucky is more out of date, and none has caused more of the present poverty of the state, and the weakness of the public schools, than the tax law. As it stands today, it does not produce enough money for the needs of the state, and yet it places intolerable burdens on the business interests on which the state must depend for its prosperity, and particularly on the farmer and other owners of real estate. At the same time it allows several kinds of property, which can be easily hidden, to entirely escape taxation. Finally, it imposes a double burden on poor men, who are indebted, such as men carrying mortgages. In method of collection, too, the system is bulky and expensive, and the results have certainly been bad, as can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to look at the present business condition of the state.

Gov. Wilson appointed a tax commission which has just made a report bringing out all these points, and recommending a system of taxation based on those in use in the twelve leading states of the Union which have been proved most successful. The system provides for the dividing of the property into several classes, and allowing each kind of taxing body to levy on only one kind of property. The state, for instance, will have real estate, the counties, personal property, and the cities franchises and mortgages. This may not be the classification used, but that is the plan. Each piece of property would be taxed only once.

It will be of the utmost benefit to the state if this law can be adopted. It will encourage the investment of money here, the building up of savings banks, will help business, lighten the tax burden by bringing some kinds of property out of hiding, and work for justice, fairness and equality all around. If you have any influence with your member of the legislature, it will pay you to advise him to vote for the law. You will have a chance at it yourself later, as the law will have to be submitted to the people for a vote as a Constitutional Amendment.

I. It proposes a new "budget" or list of taxes, increasing the tax on liquor and saloons, and taxing land, incomes, and inheritances in new and heavier ways. This is claimed will raise more money for public uses, and lay the burden on those most able to bear it.

II. To "disestablish" the Episcopal Church in Wales. This seems just for the Welsh people do not like the Episcopal Church and so ought not to be taxed in its support.

III. To limit the power of the House of Lords. The House of Lords corresponds to our Senate, except that the members are not elected. When the King makes a man a lord, this gives him a right to sit in the House of Lords, and his eldest son after him. Many lords seem selfish and some

(Continued on fifth page)

Banking Business

YOU have more or less of it. Possibly it is with us. Such being the case you know something of our service. But if not a patron, wouldn't it be well for you to become one?

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

ESTABLISHED 1901

The Bank for All the People.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

W. H. Porter, Pres.	Andrew Isaacs, Vice. P.	J. W. Stephens, Cashier
J. J. Moore	A. W. Stewart	P. Cornelius
J. K. Baker	R. H. Chrisman	J. R. Hays
E. F. Coyle	W. M. Hayes	

INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE

Phi Delta for the first time in four years on Friday night won the annual senior debate with Alpha Zeta. The question debated was Provided that the election be held under Federal control, RESOLVED: That a constitutional amendment should be adopted providing for the direct popular election of United States senators. Phi Delta won on the negative side of the question, generally admitted to be the weaker, while Alpha Zeta unsuccessfully supported the affirmative.

The winning society was represented by Letcher P. Gabbard of Owsley County, Jesse Baird of Garrard, and Arlie McGuire of Morgan, all of Kentucky. Gabbard had the rebuttal. Alpha Zeta was represented by Lester Hill of Berea, Tracy Tuthill, of Riverhead, Long Island, and Samuel Grathwell, of Cincinnati.

There is decided poetic justice in the fact that this, the first defeat Alpha Zeta has suffered in four years, should have been administered by mountain boys. There was at one time recently in that society a clique of boys from the North joined with a few sons of the hills who tried to disown their parentage, and this among other mischief, found time to give the impression that mountain boys were not wanted in Alpha Zeta, in spite of the fact that it had been for years the one society where mountain boys were most welcome. To those in the society who have opposed this tendency, it gives a sort of grim pleasure to see defeat inflicted by some of the very boys who were driven out by this clique.

The debate was attended by an audience which numbered nearly a thousand, and the athletic fund will be considerably helped as a result. As usual there were no attractions outside the debate, the custom of having music after each two speeches and during the decision of the judges, not having appealed to those in charge.

The judges were Prof. McClellan of Richmond, Prof. Smith of Danville, and Prof. Rumold, Col. Duncan of Lexington, who had expected to be present was detained at the last minute. The decision of the judges was supposed to be based on a marking of 75 for perfect thought and 25 for perfect delivery and English. It will be seen from the subjoined summary however, that at least one of them departed from this rule. Following is the average marking which each speaker received:

	Thought	Delivery	Total
Affirmative			
First speaker	57	19	76
Second speaker	58	20	78
Third speaker	55	19	74
Rebuttal	52	27	79
Total			307
Negative			
First speaker	55	17	72
Second speaker	68	26	94
Third speaker	63	19	82
Rebuttal	63	21	84
Total			332

P. D.'s advantage 25

This is the largest margin of advantage which any winning team has had in recent years.

It is worthy of note that there was the greatest possible divergence (Continued on fourth page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Bradley Wins—Barker Head of State University—Another Tobacco Fight—Crabbe To Resign.

BRADLEY WINS:—After fighting over it for nearly a year, Senator Bradley pulled down his first plums last week when two nominations were sent to the Senate on his recommendation. They were those of Ludlow F. Petty, Sen. Bradley's secretary, to be Collector of the Port of Louisville, and of A. L. Patrick to be U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District. It is also promised that T. A. Fields of Ashland will be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lexington. It is worth remarking that these appointments are causing some surprise, as some of the men displaced incurred Bradley's anger merely because of their stand for Taft in the last campaign.

TO SUCCEED CRABBE:—The reports that State Supt. Crabbe will resign at the close of the present legislative session continue. It is now suggested that County Superintendent L. N. Taylor of Pulaski will be appointed by the governor to fill out the un-expired term.

ROBERTS WINS:—The Lexington Gazette, an afternoon paper started there three years ago with the avowed intention of "putting the Leader out of business" has at last been forced to the wall. It has become evident that Sam Roberts is too strongly entrenched in the hearts of the citizens of Lexington to be driven out, and his victory is a marked personal triumph.

HEAD FOR STATE UNIVERSITY:—The committee which was appointed to select a new President for State University has fixed upon Judge Henry Barker of Louisville, and it is understood that the trustees will confirm the selection. Close friends of the judge say he will accept.

FORGERY CHARGED:—Bryant Newby of Madison County, is under arrest at Richmond on a charge of forging a marriage certificate in Lexington, to marry a fourteen year old girl.

ANOTHER TOBACCO FIGHT:—It is beginning to look as if the old fight between the Society of Equity and the Burley Tobacco Society would break out afresh as soon as possible. At a recent meeting of the A. S. of E., a resolution was passed advising members not to sign pooling agreements "in other societies" till next summer. This is the way the last fight started, and promises fun in the future. The plans for the next year's pool are well under way, but the failure to sell this year's crop is likely to make it very hard to get signers.

GREAT ICE GORGE:—Property worth nearly \$2,000,000 is in danger from an immense ice gorge which has formed at the mouth of Wolfe Creek, above Louisville. The gorge is over seventy-five miles long, and the danger is that if it lets go suddenly there will be terrible damage done all along the line below it. This will include the shipping in Louisville, and the houses in the low lying lands there. The U. S. government has passed a rush appropriation bill for \$5,000 to be used in breaking up the gorge slowly, so that no damage will be done, and work will begin at once.

THE EDGE OF HAZARD

PICTURES BY A. WEIL

COPYRIGHT 1906 THE BOBBY-MERRILL COMPANY

BY GEORGE HORTON



He Sat Down by Her.

SYNOPSIS.

Frederick Hardy, a fashionable Boston society man, lost his wealth, was jilted by a girl and sent by a friend to take charge of an American Trading Company store in Russia. On his journey through Japan he met Stapleton Neville, supposedly an Englishman. They agreed to go together to Russia. Because of suspicious circumstances they were several times molested by the Japanese. Hardy was arrested and found upon his person were papers showing maps of Jap forts. Hardy was proven guiltless.

CHAPTER III.

The Queen of Fairy-Land.

They were off for Aomori, at the north end of Nippon, in the early morning, leaving Yokohama on a toy train that started at 6:45. All day they traveled through a country tilted like a garden, a country of vivid green, with many brawling streams of water clear as crystal, and hillsides thickly wooded. The sky was dark blue, reminding one of the excess of color used sometimes by impressionist artists, and seemed ever low and near. Objects evidently close by appeared far off, an effect sometimes attained in skillful landscape gardening, or perhaps in fairy-land. The frequent farmhouses were built of bamboo set on end, and were thatched with straw.

As Hardy and his companion gazed from the window, they were entertained by the running comment of their guide or dragoman, Masatsura Tsuchiya, whom they had picked up at Yokohama. This young Japanese had spent several years in New York, knew English, and was bright and officious to the verge of pertness.

When a Japanese merchant and a pretty young woman boarded the train about the middle of the day, it was Masatsura who acted as introducer and apologist.

"This is a Japanese silk merchant," he explained, "and he is going with his daughter to Hakodate. If the honorable gentlemen do not object, he will bring his daughter in with us. I have explained that such is the custom in England and America."

"Bring her in, of course," said Hardy, rising and making one of his most graceful bows. "We shall be delighted to have the lady's society." This was translated to Mr. Sano, the merchant, who executed a series of supple obeisances, and to the daughter, who arose and courted demurely in Japanese style.

"She's quite an acquisition, eh, Neville?" observed Hardy. "By the way"—turning to Masatsura—"does either of them speak English?"

"Not a word," replied the guide. "She's positively beautiful, don't you think so, Neville?" Hardy inquired of the Englishman.

"No," replied the latter. "I can't say that I do. There's something sickening in their beastly yellow skin to me, and those slits of eyes, pitched at that angle, strike me as deformed, or, as physicians would say, monstrous. All foreigners living in Japan regard the natives as an offensive, inferior lot."

"No, I can't get up my enthusiasm over your Jap girl's beauty."

"Well, to me, she's about the daintiest and most exquisite creation my eyes ever rested on," persisted the American. "If there's any yellow in her cheeks, it's a slight tinge of moonlight, or, perhaps, one might fancy a little gold dust mingled with the mortal clay of which she is made. She is as dainty as a March lilac blossom, her lips are as red as cherries, and the blood that shines through her cheeks, like—like freelight through a delicately-stained window—is as warmly red as if she were Anglo-Saxon. I can understand now how foreigners, like your own Edwin Arnold, for instance, have married Japanese women. Is it true that they do not kiss? Such lips as those were intended by an all-wise and merciful Providence for kissing."

"You'll jolly well change all those ideas after you'd been here a while," replied Neville. "You grow sick of yellow people after living with them. As far as I'm concerned, I'd as soon kiss a rat as a Japanese girl."

"Well," said Hardy, to whom the conversation was becoming distasteful, "it's not the thing to discuss a lady, even if we are in a foreign country and observing and discussing everything. I must insist, however, that I should weary of people like our little friend opposite very slowly."

An idea occurred to Hardy—Neville was so disagreeable, he would talk to Miss Sano. He proposed the matter to Masatsura, who informed him that the young lady would be incredibly honored. Masatsura addressed a few words to her and she smiled on Hardy by way of assent and comprehension.

He sat down by her, and Masatsura, standing before them, acted as interpreter. She was not the least embarrassed or silly. Her manner combined the most deferential interest and a quaint suggestion of roguishness. When night came on, Aisome—Aisome, so she was called—left the compartment for the women's quarters and Hardy and Neville lay down on the benches, which ran around the sides of the car like the seats in a Turkish house, instead of across it.

They all slept soundly, but the American was troubled with an unpleasant dream during the night.

"It amounted almost to a nightmare," he explained to Neville. "I thought that Aisome came in with two Japanese and they searched us as if we had been thieves. Aisome was still beautiful, but she did not look childish any more. I was positively afraid of her in my dream. The girl held the lantern and spoke once or twice, sharp and quick, as if giving commands. Her eyes were hard and eager, like those of a ferret. I could feel the man's hand running rapidly over my person, going into my pocket, crumpling up my shirt. They opened the valises, and even felt in our shoes. Then they all stole out again, closing the sliding door noiselessly."

"The Japs are all thieves," replied Neville. "Perhaps you were half-

awake. We'd better look and see if anything has been taken."

The Englishman did not appear greatly perturbed, yet he went carefully through his pockets and his valise. Hardy followed his example, saying after he had finished:

"It was a dream right enough. Had it been anything else, I should have waked."

CHAPTER IV.

One Fond Kiss.

They all took dinner together, Aisome, Mr. Sano, Neville and Hardy, at the Aomori restaurant. Neville objected strenuously to this arrangement.

"They aren't quite human, you know," he said. "Englishmen think they lose caste when they dine with coolies, and so they don't do it, don't you know?"

"Well, we shan't lose any caste by dining with this little woman," replied Hardy, warmly, "any more than if we were to dine with the queen of fairy-land. Personally, I shall feel honored to sit at the same table with so much grace and beauty. We shan't need a bouquet with her there. Really, I consider her about as rare and exquisite a feminine creation as I have ever seen, and I shall think you mean to be disagreeable, if you do not show more respect for my feelings in the matter."

"Oh, all right!" growled Neville; but he could not help adding: "Most fellows feel as you do when they first come to this bally country."

They all started up the steps together, but Neville was detained. He had refused hotly to take off his shoes.

"But, sir, it is the custom of the country," explained Masatsura, deferentially.

"Better take 'em off, old man," protested Hardy, who was trying to be civil, but had begun to weary of his companion. "They may think it positively indecent to go into a dining room with shoes on."

After some opposition, on the ground that it made him feel like a fool to go about in his stocking feet, Neville removed his shoes and started up the stairs with them in his hand.

"Better bring your shoes, too," he explained to Hardy. "They'll probably steal them if you leave them down there."

They all squatted about a low table, whose legs were not over a foot high, and waited for dinner. Their room, which had been enlarged to suit the size of the party by simply sliding together a partition, looked out on a court. Diners in other rooms on the opposite side of the court could be seen, also squatting about tables. In less than five minutes Hardy had become most uncomfortable, but Aisome and her father sat there on their toes as easily as if they were reclining on couches. They ordered of the pretty girl who came to serve them, and waited perhaps 15 minutes, when Neville exclaimed: "Where are my shoes?"

In such a tone that Aisome looked up inquiringly, and her father evidently asked Masatsura what the trouble was.

"The waiter took them out to have them blacked," explained the guide. "She will either bring them back or else leave them down there with the others."

It was necessary to hurry through dinner somewhat, for the Teijo Maru sailed at three.

Neville spoke about his shoes two or three times, insistently, and they were brought back to him in a few moments.

When the two foreigners left for the boat, Hardy made a pretty parting speech to Aisome, which Masatsura translated.

At the wharf he was arrested again. He was thoroughly disgusted and threatened to make trouble, but, to tell the truth, his rage was somewhat mollified by the fact that he might see Aisome again, and that he would not be compelled to pass a week or so longer in the Englishman's company.

Nevertheless, he said to him on parting: "If this thing keeps on, I shall begin to share your opinion of the Japanese."

Hardy was clapped into a room overlooking the sea, from the window of which he could see the Teijo Maru steaming out into the purple distance. An elaborate and dainty dinner was brought to him in the evening, and about ten that night he was escorted to the wharf again. A tiny figure, muffled in a cloak, was waiting there, and the others stepped aside as this person approached.

"I hope you are not vexed with me," said a familiar voice in the well-modulated accents of an educated woman. "Aisome!" cried Hardy.

"Yes, Aisome."

"But—but—you speak English."

"Yes, I am a graduate of Vassar college and now in the service of my country. Listen—I have only a moment and I feel that I would like to make you an explanation. Your companion was a Russian spy. The plans of the forts, on oiled paper, were found between the soles of his right shoe. It was he, no doubt, who put the copy of them in your pocket, hav-

ing learned that he was under suspicion and would soon be arrested. It was he, I am sure, who entrapped you into taking a photograph of the forts. You are under suspicion and would have been in terrible danger, had you gone with him. You will sail, now, on another ship and will be safe."

"He will be in danger!" said Hardy, mystified. "What sort of danger?"

"Did I say that he would be in danger?" asked Aisome, sweetly. "No, I said that you would have been in danger. We have taken the plans of the forts away from him, but he still has them in his head—and—and—perhaps you have, but I do not think so—a man who could speak so beautifully of a woman."

"But why are you doing all this for me?" asked Hardy.

"Why? Because I am a woman, I suppose. Because you have said there is moonlight in my cheeks, that my lips are ripe cherries, that I am made of gold dust, that I am a queen of fairy-land. I am known as 'the Fox,' but I have a woman's silly heart and cannot resist flattery." There was something elfin-like in her beauty as she stood there with her face raised to his in the moonlight. "Old Sano says my head is turned," she sighed, "but it is easy to wheedle him."

"Sano? He is not your father, then?"

"No, he is my superior in the secret service. And now good-by; you may kiss me once, if you really meant what you said. It will be the only kiss of my life, as it is not the custom of my country."

She raised her lips to him and he stooped and kissed her. The lips were dewy and very sweet, and he was conscious of some subtle perfume, as if she herself were some exquisite flower.

"Good-by," she whispered, "and think sometimes of the little Lilac Blossom!"

She turned and was gone, and he stepped into the boat waiting to take him out to the ship.

CHAPTER V.

At the Mercy of the Waves.

The crew of the Shikoku Maru consisted of five persons; the captain, the engineer and three sailors. They were the first filthy, unkempt Japanese that Hardy had seen. One of them, a shock-headed boy, who seemed to have brought to sea with him all the smells of Chinatown, came and stood by the American's side and gazed into his face with insatiable, devouring curiosity. Hardy was watching the twinkling lights of the town and thinking of Aisome, with whom he had been thrown so brief a time, yet who had played such a large part in his life and left such an indelible impression on his memory.

The lights grew fewer, fading in the distance one by one.

"It might be as well," mused Hardy, "to make myself as agreeable as possible to these Japs. I am alone with them in the middle of the sea, and I heard rumors in Yokohama that, despite their exquisite politeness, they hate all Caucasians. Perhaps Aisome—but no, she certainly was sincere. I wonder where Neville is now?" The American felt in his hip pocket and was comforted by the cold touch of his revolver handle. The reflection that he was one of the most famous amateur shots in America gave him a distinct feeling of security.

The lights were all gone now. That one yonder, at which he had been gazing so long and which did not fade, was a star, he was quite sure. He turned and walked forward to where the captain was talking with one of the sailors, and indicated, by laying his cheek on his open palm, that he was sleepy and would like to go to bed. The captain, with sudden comprehension and many exaggerated gestures of politeness, led him to a hatch and opened the door. Hardy saw a ladder and as much of the dark, roomy hold as a lantern hanging from a beam could illuminate. The captain went down the ladder and Hardy followed.

The captain took down the lantern and opened the door. The cabin into which he led the way was nearly semicircular in shape, as it was bounded by a partition across the hull and the walls of the ship's stern. A cushioned divan extended in a semi-circle around the rear end, there was a carpet on the floor and furniture in the form of a table over which was swung a dining rack, and a couple of chairs. The captain made an inclusive, hospitable gesture, accompanied by a low salaam. Hardy's mind was relieved.

The divan looked comfortable, so he lay down on it and composed himself for sleep. He woke up about an hour later on the floor. The wind was rising and the increased plunging of the boat had rolled him from his couch.

He spread his blankets on the floor, lay down and soon dozed off. He was awakened a second time by a cold stream of water, spouting full upon him with terrible force. He jumped to his feet, only to be thrown sprawling. The little vessel, which was light, was rolling from rail to rail, and the water had coughed in through the



And Opened the Door.

opened port-hole. A sudden fear that the ship would founder and that he would be drowned, cooped up there in the cabin, seized him and he leaped, clambering, for the port-hole. It was not far above him, but ere he could reach it, it was below him and he was thrown toward it, receiving a second waterspout full in the face, drenching him to the skin. But he was as active as a monkey and succeeded in thrusting an arm through the opening. He hung on with a will, and as his side of the vessel hove into the air again, slammed the window to and gave a few frantic whirls to the screw, sufficient to make it catch and form a solid object to which he could hold. He secured the window and rolled to the floor, where he rested on hands and knees, with his limbs spread out as widely as possible to keep himself from rolling about, while he took stock of the situation. Enough water had come in to drench him thoroughly, and to wet his blankets and baggage, but not sufficient to flood the floor of the hold.

He crawled to the door and tried to open it, but to his surprise found it locked. He pounded on it and shouted, but to no avail. This discovery aroused in him again the sense of danger, and the face of Aisome, as he had seen it in his dream in the train, took shape before the eyes of his memory. Seizing the knob of the door, he threw his entire weight against it several times, with the intention of breaking it in, but, to his surprise, it offered unexpected resistance. As he stood thus, still holding to the knob and wondering why he had been made a prisoner, there was a horrible grinding, grating sound; the ship shuddered as though wounded to the death, and the stern rose high in the air and remained thus. Hardy knew this from the fact that he was now almost lying on the door, against which, a moment ago, he had been leaning. The grinding continued, accompanied by bumps and slidings, giving him very much the same sensation that he had once experienced in a building that was being shaken by an earthquake. The waves, over which she had but now been leaping against her with terrific and angry violence.

"My God!" gasped Hardy, "we have run upon a rock and I shall be drowned here like a rat in a hole, if they do not let me out! Open this door! Hello! Open, I say!"

CHAPTER VI.

A Terrible Hour.

The ship had evidently ridden partly over the rock or reef upon which it was perched and was resting at an angle with nose downward. This was fortunate, because it precluded any immediate danger of drowning. Hardy's position was uncomfortable in that there was not a level surface in the entire room for him to rest on. Man, inferior in this respect to a cat or a fly or a worm, becomes next to

helpless when his standing-ground is tilted.

There was at last a more violent upheaval than any before. The ship plunged and settled, leaving the cabin floor nearly level. Hardy sprang to his feet.

"She has either broken her back," he cried, "or she has gone over the reef and settled in the shallows!"

She listed to port and rocked gently from side to side, rendering it impossible for him to stand without holding to something. And now the water, which had been pouring into the forward part of the hold, came seething from beneath and around the door and through the cracks of the partition. Every time the ship listed to starboard, it reached a tiny knot-hole and spouted for several feet in a hissing stream.

"She has settled on the bottom," muttered Hardy; "she will hold now, she will hold! The water can't possibly rise high enough to drown me. I will climb on the table, on the divan."

It rose to his ankles, to his knees—and he got upon the table, and sat there holding to the edges. The wind began to subside somewhat, and he could hear the ghostly, unearthly noises made by the wreck itself: moanings and groanings, creakings, knockings, mutterings, whisperings, the gurgle and seething of the water as it rushed in and out with the rhythmical listing of the ship.

He climbed to the port-hole, opened it and looked out. The early sun was gleaming redly on a sullen heaving sea. The waves were whitening over a long reef. Perhaps, if he could procure something in the shape of a stick or pole that he could poke out of the window, with his shirt tied to it—he looked about, and, to his surprise, discovered that the door was partly open. He jumped down and waded to it, thinking for the moment that the Japanese had come to release him. He pushed the door open and gazed into the dim hold, where mattresses and planks from the berths were floating about in rather dangerous confusion.

He gained the ladder, mounted and stood upon the deck; there was no sign of a living soul. Evidently the Japanese had gone off and left him to his fate. The door, he had no doubt, had been jammed open by the straining and plunging of the ship. There was land in the distance, a faint coastline, which he knew could not be that of Russia, for the Shikoku Maru had been out only a few hours when she struck. Hardy remained on the wreck till nearly noon. He had about made up his mind, should the crew return, to let them get aboard, pick them off with his revolver and take to the sea with their boat, when he discovered a steamer approaching. He signaled her and she sent a small boat that took him and his baggage off. She was a Russian steamer, bound for Vladivostok.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OFFICE-SEEKERS NOT SATISFIED

Think President Does Not Pay
Sufficient Attention to Rec-
ommendations.

RELIES ON OWN JUDGMENT

In the Matter of Making Appoint-
ments It Has Come to Be Under-
stood That He Will Make
His Own Selections.

Washington.—Some of the senators and representatives in congress have more than hinted to President Taft that if he expects unswerving support for all the measures which he recommended for enactment into law he ought to give more attention to the office-seeking demands of the law-makers, demands made on the behalf of others. There are many Democrats in congress who say that the president is very much like President Cleveland in the matter of dispensing patronage. Mr. Cleveland is dead, and naturally nothing but good is said of him, but there are Democratic officials still in Washington who served here in the Cleveland times, and they have sharp memories of office-seeking difficulties that they are ready to declare are just like the difficulties which the Republican representatives and senators are meeting to-day.

It is now an assured fact that President Taft intends to be an absolute law unto himself in the matter of filling court vacancies, and this does not apply simply to vacant positions on the bench, but to officers of the courts and to prosecuting attorneys. The president feels that his long experience in law courts, and especially his experience on the bench, ought to give him at least as clear an idea of the fitness of men to serve the country as is given others who never sat on a bench and perhaps never practiced law.

Notable Cases in Point.

There have been several cases in which the recommendation of senators have run counter to the judgment of the president and in the main these cases have had direct connection with court appointments. In the case of the Eastern district of Missouri where there was a vacancy in the office of the United States attorney, the president declined to act in anything like the hurry that he was asked to act. He went into the pros and cons of the matters diligently and sifted the facts for and against the two candidates most prominently mentioned, and he did this irrespective of the fact that one of the candidates had the endorsement of the only Republican senator from the state of Missouri and the endorsement as well of the strong Republican organization of the city of St. Louis.

Democrats Shown Consideration.

The Democrats in congress, being in the minority, of course do not expect to get much patronage from the White House, but as a matter of admitted fact they have been shown a good deal of consideration by the administration in appointment matters. There were Republicans who thought that President Taft ought to have given the supreme court vacancy to a member of the majority party. Instead of this the president appointed Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tennessee, a former confederate soldier and a lifelong Democrat. When Judge Lurton's name was reported favorably from the senate committee to the whole senate the honor of making the report was given to a Democratic senator, Mr. Bacon of Georgia.

Many Lawmakers Disgruntled.

Another "Grove Cleveland feature" of the Taft administration is to be found in the addition to the president's message to congress December 6, in which he urged recommending that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their campaign, should make a return to the United States government of all the expenses that they incurred during the campaign for election. This has been taken to mean that the president wants to secure purity of the ballot in all federal elections, and it is in line with what is said to be his determination to appoint only fit men to office. Trouble may come to Mr. Taft because of his refusal to listen to the pleas of the senators and representatives to give preference to their candidates for office. The disappointed ones may seek to obstruct some of the legislation that the president desires to have passed.

Civil Service Investigation.

There is every indication that the United States senate will sanction the resolution introduced by Senator Borah of Idaho authorizing the investigation of the whole system of civil service of the United States government. The senate has been brought to an investigating state of mind after a good deal of pressure from outside, and many trials and tribulations that have met the senators themselves.

The Borah resolution is in the hands of the senate committee on civil service, of which Senator Cummins of Iowa is the chairman. The resolution has a majority in the committee favorable to its provisions, and when it comes to the floor of the senate with an affirmative report back of it there seems to be little doubt that it will pass without much difficulty.

The changes that may come in the

method of promotions of minor federal office holders as a result of the senate investigation are likely to be of great service in bettering the condition of faithful employees of the government whose merits have been overlooked in order that political favorites, whose work may not have been up to the standard, should receive promotion. It can be said that regardless of party most of the senators of the United States have not been any too strongly attached to the civil service as it related to appointments, but when it comes to a question of promotions under the civil service the senators are willing to acquiesce in new rules.

Spirit of Law Violated.

It has been said before that it is President Taft's desire that the spirit of civil service shall prevail in all departments. Thousands upon thousands of men and women are appointed every year to minor offices under the rules of the civil service, but when they once secure their positions they have found to their sorrow in many instances that merit seems to count for little when the question of advancement comes up.

Not long ago Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, a Republican, addressed the senate in a heated speech in the course of which he declared that many of the bureau chiefs in the departments of government were nothing more nor less than petty tyrants who had in their hands the power of promotion and who used it to advance those whom they personally liked while keeping back faithful men and women who had worked hard but had not sought to curry favor.

It must be borne in mind that the senate investigation of the civil service system of the country will have to do largely with the question of promotions. The law does not specifically make provision for the advancement of the men and women from one grade to another as a result of good work. It has been taken for granted that merit would prevail, but in this thought little consideration has been given to the frailties of human nature as they show themselves in men who for a brief period have been given authority.

Commissioners All Right.

No criticism of the civil service commissioners of whom Gen. John C. Black is the chief, is even suggested in an evident desire of the senate to have an investigation. It is conceded that ordinarily the civil service examinations for government positions are conducted honestly and that those who pass get the places and that those who fail do not get them. Undoubtedly the commissioners would like to have the law extended so that a clerk in a department who has done good work will be sure to have his services recognized by promotion rather than to have the better place given to one who has a personal pull.

Bureau Chiefs to Blame.

Complaint is made that sometimes bureau chiefs will recommend for promotion a clerk who happens to belong to the same lodge that he does or who attends the same church with him, or is willing to show him favor because their wives happen to be friends. In some of the cases the promotion of a favorite works a hardship on a more deserving one who is kept at his old desk and at his old pay. In a sense this is demoralizing and the senate thinks that it should be stopped.

It may be that as a result of the investigation a law may be suggested for adoption which will give old government clerks a chance to retire on pensions. Congress does not like the prospect of a civil pension list, but it realizes that if one should be authorized the government would save money and at the same time increase the amount of daily work that is done. There are hundreds of worthy men and women in the service who cannot do a day's work, but who, because of their long and faithful service, are allowed to remain at their desks and draw their pay. To turn them out would in many cases mean suffering and hardship and possibly the poorhouse. This is a great problem and one that has been troubling congress for years. It may be that action of some kind will be taken in the near future.

President Becoming Earnest.

Members of both parties in Washington say that the president has become more forcible in his intercourse with the leaders of his party than he was during the debates on the tariff. They say that when the tariff discussion was on in congress Mr. Taft made up his mind to reverse the Roosevelt method and to plead with the senators and representatives rather than to threaten them with the big stick. It is also intimated that the president has found that while "a soft answer turneth away wrath," a mild request does not always bring an affirmative answer. The belief is that the president holds that unless his party carries out all his recommendations at this session or makes definite arrangements and definite promises to carry them all in the near future, his party may lose control of the house next November. This is one of the chief reasons why the president is so anxious to know whether the leaders are going to stand true to their pledges or are to comply with them only in part.

GEORGE CLINTON.

A Progressive Club. Miss Helen Varick Boswell, who went to the canal zone a year ago at the instigation of President Roosevelt and organized the first woman club at that place, is president of the Woman's Forum in New York. This club discusses all the questions of interest of the day, one of the latest to attract attention being that of the "white slave" traffic.

PRESIDENT TAFT SHOWS SINCERITY

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS CALLS
FOR PASSAGE OF LAWS
AGAINST MONOPOLISTS.

IS LOYAL TO ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

Nine-Foot Stage for the Ohio River
Urged—Irrigation Projects Receive
His Hearty Support—Message Will
Disarm Critics.

Washington.—Just as was anticipated by those familiar with the president's ideas on the subject of conservation, and will be realized by those who did not fully understand them, Mr. Taft's special message to congress furnishes all the proof the most exacting could require of his deep and genuine interest in the policy of conserving, to the best advantage to the people at large, all the natural resources of the United States.

His message furnishes a convincing demonstration of his loyalty to one of Mr. Roosevelt's favorite policies and of his desire to have legislation enacted which will prevent anything like a monopolistic control of minerals underlying the public domain, or water power sites situated thereon, and of his appreciation of the value of the forests and the need of the reclamation of arid and other useless lands.

The president advises that every rational precaution be taken by congress to prevent corporate interests from getting control of water-power sites or from securing possession of valuable minerals.

He goes a step farther than President Roosevelt did by proposing the issuance of bonds to expedite the reclamation of arid lands.

Favors a Deeper Ohio.

Intense gratification is derived by the advocates of the nine-foot project for the Ohio river from the cordial endorsement by the president in his discussion of the scheme for increasing the utility of the inland waterways.

The firm and advanced position taken by the president generally on the entire conservation movement is bound to disarm the critics, and any such as erroneously interpreted the dismissal of Gifford Pinchot from the government as a reflection upon his administration of the forest service instead of as a rebuke to official impertinence.

PITTSBURG MEN INDICTED.

Millionaires Are Arrested As Result
of Wholesale Graft
Investigation.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The political storm which has threatened Pittsburg for more than a year burst with fury. Since the first arrests of grafting councilmen, December 22, 1908, there have been rumblings about the "men higher up."

Warrants were issued for five of the most important men in Pittsburg, as follows: Max G. Leslie, county delinquent tax collector, and right-hand man to State Senator William Flinn, political boss of Pittsburg—Charge, conspiracy, perjury and bribery; \$15,000 bail demanded and furnished by Senator Flinn.

Edward H. Jennings, millionaire president of the Columbia National bank of Pittsburg; president of the Pure Oil Co.; president of the Colonial Trust Co., of Pittsburg, and head of the E. H. Jennings Bros. Co.—Charge, conspiracy; \$10,000 bail, furnished by a brother.

Frank A. Griffin, former vice president and cashier of the Columbia National bank, of Pittsburg—Charge, conspiracy; \$10,000 bail, furnished by a brother of President Jennings.

Frank F. Nicola, head of the Nicola brothers' interests, considered the biggest business man in Pittsburg, and many times a millionaire—Charge, conspiracy.

Charles Stewart, business man and former member of Pittsburg Council—Charge, conspiracy; bail in \$10,000 furnished by William Schenck, of Pittsburg.

The affair, which has stung Pittsburg, has to do with the councilmen's graft cases of more than a year ago.

MARKET REPORTS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Flour—Market ruled steady; winter patent \$3.85@6.20, winter fancy \$5.35@5.60, spring patent \$5.70@6, spring fancy \$5.35@5.70, \$4.70@4.90. Wheat—Market ruled firm with demand good; No. 2 red \$1.29@1.31, No. 3 red \$1.21@1.27. Corn—Ear corn ruled firm, with a good demand; shelled grades are steady, demand fair; No. 2 white 69@70c, No. 2 mixed 68½@69c. Oats—Both white and mixed grades ruled firm; No. 2 white 51@52c, No. 2 mixed 49½@50c. Hay—Timothy firmer; No. 1 Timothy \$19@19.50.

Cincinnati, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Market quiet and prices easy to a shade lower; extra butchers \$5.75@6, good to choice \$5@5.65; heifers, extra \$5.25@5.60, good to choice \$4.65@5.25; cows, extra \$4.75@5, good to choice \$4.25@4.65. Bulls—Extra \$5.10@5.25. Calves—Slow and weak to 25c and 50c lower; extra \$9.25@9.50, fair to good \$7.50@9. Hogs—Active and 15c to 20c higher at yesterday's late close; good to choice butchers \$8.90@9, mixed packers \$8.75@8.90, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$6.50@8.30. Sheep—Steady to strong; extra \$5.75, good to choice \$5.25@5.65. Lambs—Steady; extra \$8.65.

TRUE BLESSEDNESS

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 23, 1910
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 5:1-16. Memory
verses, 2-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Blessed are the
pure in heart; for they shall see God."

—Matt. 5:8.

TIME.—The summer of A. D. 23, near
the middle of Christ's ministry.

PLACE.—The traditional site is the
Horns of Hattin, two or three miles west
of the Sea of Galilee, where Saladin de-
feated the Crusaders and destroyed all
hope of Christian rule in Palestine.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

We now come to some of the dis-
tinguishing marks of Matthew's pre-
sentation of the life of our Lord, and
to distinct eras in the work of Jesus.

The Beatitudes. The Text of the
Sermon, with the Inspiration, the
Motor Power, to Living in Accordance
with Them.

The Beatitudes are the Gate Beau-
tiful to the Temple of Holiness.

First Beatitude.—V. 3.

1. Who are the poor in spirit?
"Blessed are the poor in spirit." This
is not poverty of mental faculties and
gifts. It is no mean, abject feeling;
no Uriah Heep humbleness, no want
of self-respect.

2. How does the blessing grow out
of this spirit? Because it is the same
spirit that is required when we are
told that we must become as little
children if we would enter into the
kingdom.

3. What is the blessing? "For theirs
is the kingdom of Heaven." They be-
long to that kingdom, they are ruled
by its laws and principles.

4. What part has this Beatitude in
forming the perfect man, and hence
the perfect world? It is the spirit
and atmosphere in which all virtues
flourish.

Second Beatitude.—V. 4.

1. Who are described by the term
they that mourn? "The mourners
whom Christ pronounces 'blessed'
are those who are poor in spirit."—
Maclaren.

2. Why are those that mourn
blessed? "For they shall be com-
forted."

God comforts those who are mourn-
ing on account of sickness, sorrows,
troubles and losses, by causing them
to work "for us more and more ex-
ceedingly an eternal weight of glory"
(2 Cor. 4:17).

3. How do these blessings grow out
of the mourning? Because to sin-
ful beings there seems to be no other
way. There is no way to the bless-
ings of forgiven sin save by the
mourning that leads to repentance.

4. This is also the answer to the
question What part has this Beati-
tude in making the perfect man and
the perfect world? "A high ideal of
life lies beneath all. No man is be-
gared who has a vision of man's chief
end and chief good."—Exp. Greek
Text.

5. How is this Beatitude illustrated
in the life of Christ? The consolation
that came to him after the prayer
in Gethsemane. His whole life is ex-
pressed in Heb. 12:2.

Third Beatitude.—V. 5.

1. Who are the meek that shall in-
herit the earth? Meekness is a dispo-
sition of the soul in reference to the
wrongs, or seeming wrongs, which
come to us from others. Its basis is
the control of all earthly tempers by
the spirit.

2. What is the reward of the meek?
"They shall inherit the earth" from
their king. They do not earn it, but
inherit it.

Fourth Beatitude.—V. 6.

1. Who are they who hunger and
thirst after righteousness? Hunger
and thirst express the most intense
of all desires.

In this Beatitude are included those
who have this intense desire to be
good, to be righteous; everything else
—success, riches, pleasure, knowledge
—must be as nothing in comparison
with righteousness.

2. What is their reward. "They
shall be filled" with the righteousness
they desire.

Fifth Beatitude.—V. 7.

1. Who are described as the mercif-
ul? Mercy is near of kin to love. It
is love to the needy, the troubled,
the sinful, even those who have wronged
us. It relieves spiritual want and
darkness as well as temporal; would
give the Gospel to the heathen as well
as food to the hungry.

2. What is their reward? "For they
shall obtain mercy." From man and
from God. Like begets like.

3. How was this illustrated by
Christ? Christ's coming to save men,
his miracles of mercy, his beginning,
his death on the cross.

Sixth Beatitude.—V. 8.

1. What is it to be pure in heart?
Real purity "is in the heart, the seat
of thought, desire, motive, not in the
outward act."

2. What blessing comes to the pure
in heart? "For they shall see God."

Seventh Beatitude.—V. 9.

1. Who are included in the term
peacemakers? "Peacemakers are cre-
ated by having passed through all the
previous experiences which the pre-
ceding verses bring out."

The Work and Power of Salt.—V.
13. Ye are the salt of the earth. Salt
seasons food, and preserves it from
corruption, so that it can give life to
men. Salt cleanses, and sweetens, and
gives wholesome flavor to human
existence. Their whole spirit, teach-
ings, lives and influence, counteract
are antiseptic to the unrighteousness
which is the great destroyer of in-
dividuals and nations. President Had-
ley of Yale says: "All the moral pre-
cepts which are taught, even by those
great head masters are of little con-
sequence as compared with the per-
sonality of those teachers."

1885 Berea College 1909

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOP-
LE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1221 students from 23 states and 6 foreign countries.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject.
So many classes that each student can be placed with others like
himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures,
library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic
and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible,
Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text
books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and
compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork,
Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely
finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to
fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man
may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even
a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small
extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, Ger-
man, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with
use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The
highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First
year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class
certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information,
culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches neces-
sary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory,
Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra
fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money re-
ceived from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends
on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays
in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people
who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women
for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect
the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from
the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may
be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and
assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable train-
ing, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in win-
ter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents
a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary
before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to
one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary
with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best,
but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps
and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-opera-
tive Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and
other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent
for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room
rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding
and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in
the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, wash-
ing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for
return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned
when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school build-
ings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of
teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most
students is \$5.00 a term, \$8 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Colle-
giate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by
the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of
term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of
term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of
term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' exami-
nations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a
term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for frac-
tion of a week.)

On board, refund in full.

On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occa-
sioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund
only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining
weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will re-
ceive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will
be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the stu-
dent in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like
a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two
blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the moun-
tain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you
ought to have.

Teacher's Department

HELPS, HINTS, PROBLEMS

Prof. C. D. Lewis and Prof. E. C. Seale, Editors

Letter to Teachers.

Many people admonish those who would remain clean and honest to keep out of politics, but in this letter I wish to appeal to every teacher who reads The Citizen to get in to it, and get into it at once and in earnest.

The Legislature is in session at Frankfort, now, and it is the business of every good citizen of Kentucky to know what is being done there, and do all in his power to see that the man who represents him there works and votes for the best measures.

Great work should be done for education in the next sixty days and will be if each teacher writes to the representative from the district in which he or she resides and lets him know in no uncertain manner that he will be supported in everything good which he does, and remembered for it in some future election.

The people of Kentucky have had a very able body of men working for them in the interest of education for the last two years. The men composing the Educational Commission are thoroughly able to plan for the good of our schools and are devoted heart and mind to the great cause of public education. We may fully trust them to present to the Legislature such laws as are thoroughly good, and I believe that every teacher should ask his representative to support what they bring before the body of which he is a member.

Some people may think this would be giving up one's right to private judgment, but that is not the case. Do you pass upon the wisdom of taking a certain treatment when a good doctor prescribes it? Certainly not. You know that he has made the matter of health and disease a life study and you trust him to do what is best. Ask your representative to do the same with the laws formulated by the Educational Commission.

Trust them as experts and give what they prescribe a thorough trial. It will be far better as a whole than you or I or the Honorable Senators and Representatives could get up, for neither we nor they are authorities on the subject of school organization.

If, then, you can accept this view let the man whom you have entrusted with your vote know that you want him to support with all of his power the laws presented by our Educational Commission.

LIBRARY NOTES

During the term just closed a number of valuable books for supplementing the students' text books have been added to our library. Nearly all these books are now on the reserve shelves where the students are using them for class work.

The following is a partial list:

Outlines of physiological psychology, Ladd.
New psychology, Scripture.
Outlines of psychology, Wundt.
Outlines of psychology, Royce.
Introduction to psychology, Calkins.
The cell in development and inheritance, Wilson.
Our native trees, Keeler.
Handbook of the trees, Hough.
Plant breeding, DeVries.
Reading, how to teach it, Arnold.
Talks on teaching, Parker.
Interpretive reading, Marsland.
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Higginson.
James Russell Lowell, Greenleaf.
John Greenleaf Whittier, Carpenter.

In the days of Shakespeare, Jinks.
Life of William Morris, Mackail.
Robert Browning, Chesterton.
Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Knight.
Voice culture for children, Bates.
Evolution of music, Parry.
Life in ancient Athens, Tucker.
Social life at Rome, Fowler.

The subject the Clio Club has for its meeting in Jan. 27 is "Home Economics with special reference to

In the above I have written as if addressing myself only to the gentlemen. I am far from believing that they hold all of the power. The ladies of Kentucky with their power to influence votes are fully as powerful as the ones who go to the polls. To you then, as powers behind the ballot I appeal to lend a hand in this most important work.

HARD PROBLEMS

By Prof. E. C. Seale.

Problem No. 16.

The surface of a sphere is the same as that of a cube, the edge of which is 12 inches. Find the volume of the sphere.

Answer to Problem No. 12.

The radius of a circle is five feet. What is the diameter of a circle four times as large?

Solution:
 5×3.1416 equals 78.54 sq. ft., area of small circle.

78.54×4 equals 314.16 sq. ft. area of circle four times as large as small one.

314.16 divided by 3.1416 equals 100 the square of radius of large circle.

Square root of 100 equals 10 feet.

10 feet $\times 2$ equals 20 feet the diameter of circle 4 times as large as small one.

J. W. VanWinkle, Duluth, Ky.
Other correct solutions, Miss Minnie Price, Parrot, Ky., and Geo. Haldane, Corydon, Ky.
Editor's Note—Since 3.1416 is first a multiplier and then a divisor, this factor may be dropped entirely, and the problem solved by taking the sq. root of 5 squared times 4, giving the radius (10 feet) of the larger circle. See?

Answer to Problem No. 13.

231 men plus 44 men equal 275 men or number required to increase each row one man.

(275 minus 1) divided by 2 equal 137 or number of rows, also number of men in row.

137 multiplied by 137 equals 18769 men or number without 231 men that were left over.

18769 men plus 231 men equal 19,000 men or number in whole army.

Therefore number of men in army equal 19,000 men.

John C. Hendricks, Berea.
Other correct solutions, Cynthia Flanery, Levi, Ky.

food adulteration. The following are some of the references which may be found in the Library.

Pure food for the housekeeper, S. Josephine, Baker in home medical library, vol. 5, page 87.

Adulteration of food, Alice Peloubet Norton, Library of home economics, vol. 6, page 158.

What pure food laws have already accomplished, North American, vol. 184, page 848.

How science helps the home, Harper's Weekly, vol. 53, page 32.

How housewives can tell food adulteration, Ladies Home Journal, vol. 23, page 21.

How I lightened my housework, Independent, vol. 59, page 1337.

Sources of household waste, Outlook, vol. 85, page 29.

Oyster Beds Neglected.

New Jersey gets \$8,000,000 a year from its oyster beds, but could get \$40,000,000 from the same source if the available tide land was properly seeded and cultivated.

Algeria Likes Condensed Milk. Algeria, in common with many other of the backward countries of the east, is taking with avidity to one product of western civilization—condensed milk. The Swiss exporters get nearly all the trade.

Painfully Exact.

The sign which many dentists display, says the Western Medical Journal, reading "Dentist's Parlor" should read "Dentist's Drawing-Room."

WASHINGTON LETTER

Taft Makes Effort to Harmonize Party—Political Doings At The Capital.

Washington, D. C.

Jan. 15, 1910.

A three hundred pound dove of peace has been hovering around Congress all this week in the person of our honored president William H. Taft. He has produced a young grove of olive branches, and it is pleasant to relate that at last his efforts seem to have been rewarded to a certain extent. The trouble is not over yet, by a good deal, but there are signs that the storm is about to let up a little. And besides, some of the fighters are wanting to get in out of the wet.

Mr. Taft, as we have repeatedly stated, has at present one single ambition in life:—HE WANTS TO GET THE LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED IN HIS SPECIAL MESSAGES PASSED BY CONGRESS. To accomplish this he is willing to overlook anything else, and to do anything in his power. The Cannon and Aldrich crowd have worked him by playing on this desire of his, and the insurgents have scared him because he thought they were going to fight it. Lately he has seen that the real way to accomplish his end is not by fighting the insurgents, but by getting them to help the rest of the party to pass those laws.

Really, this has been easy. The insurgents have never opposed the President's policies. Some of them think he does not go far enough, but they are for him as far as he goes. So when he suggested that if they could get together on the legislative programme, he would be able to see his way clear to extending the usual courtesies in the way of patronage and so forth, they were more than willing. Also, he brought a little pressure to bear on the regulars, and as a result the insurgents have announced that they will go into caucus with the majority with certain reservations. These are such that it will be pretty certain that they are not walking into a Cannon trap. As a matter of fact, if the caucus really works at all, it will be a great victory for the insurgents, for it will mean that the course of the legislation in the House will be controlled by the Republican majority, directly, and not by the Rules Committee, appointed by Cannon, and acting under his orders. So at present the laurels are still with the insurgents, and there is prospect of a plan being worked out which will result once more in party harmony.

So far, so good, but in this happy government of ours there are always a few flies in the cream. Most of these little unpleasant animals just now are doubts as to the final success of Pres. Taft's policy. He has stuck by Cannon and Aldrich thru some pretty tight holes, and it is understood that he has their promise for a definite and progressive programme of legislation. For their sweet sakes, and the sake of this promise he has sacrificed not only Pinchot, but much of his popularity thruout the country, and has risked the help he could naturally expect from the older friends of good government. Also, he has made many appointments to political office which are not approved by the best sentiment in the communities affected. —He is paying for that legislation, you see.

And the question is whether he will get it. Take a look, gentlemen. This is supposed to be the list of bills which are to be put thru with the aid, assistance and connivance of C. A. & Co., Pordigious Political Prestidigitators:—

1. Provision for the tariff commission which will make it possible for a real revision the next time the subject is opened.

2. The railroad and inter-State commerce regulations recommended by the President in his message of a couple of weeks ago.

3. The conservation and forest preservation laws asked for in Secretary Ballinger's report, and recommended by the President in the message sent this week.

4. The national corporation law also asked for two weeks ago.

5. A postal savings bank law. This, it may be seen, is quite a list, and if it is really put thru will pretty nearly satisfy the loudest clamor for immediate reforms. The question is whether it is going thru or not.

In the first place, some people who have had more or less dealings with the distinguished gentlemen and honorable men on whose promises in the matter the President is forced to rely, have some doubts about how much those promises aforesaid are worth. They have not always cashed in for their nominal value. In the second place, there is just a possibility that they will not be able to control all their one time followers when it comes to a show down. And in the third place, even if the laws do get thru, it is more than possible

that it will be found that they have somehow been drawn in such a way as to give the real advantage to the people they are supposed to be drawn against.

The President's message on conservation went to Congress yesterday, and was really all that could have been hoped for. Evidently it was too good for some of the C. & A. crowd, for Rep. Mondell refused to introduce the bills to carry it out. The full text of the message will be found elsewhere in the paper, and it will repay reading. But in brief, it may be summed up by saying that he wants the law so changed that it will safeguard the interests of the people and not of the exploiters. The Democrats joined in the Republican applause when the message was read.

Meanwhile opposition is already developing against the railroad bill which Taft had prepared. This time the opposition is from the extreme radicals, like Cummins, who do not think the bill goes far enough. This opposition is in the committee, and if it continues it will be necessary to get Democratic help before the bill can be reported, as had to be done in the case of the Hepburn law a few years ago. Opposition of the reformers to the bill is based on two points. First, that it permits what is known as pooling agreements among the railroads—a thing which has always been illegal, and which the roads want very much. Friends of President Taft claim that these agreements would be good and not bad, and that this should be a strengthening rather than a weakening feature of the measures. The second objection is that in spite of the President's message the bill as worded really gives big roads the right to buy up the stock and control the smaller ones. Pres. Taft says that this is not intended, and that if it is in the bill there is something wrong, and he will have it amended.

Did you ever throw a baseball at the colored gentleman who sticks his head thru a canvas sheet at the fair? And did you ever think about whether he enjoyed the pastime? Well, his feelings and Uncle Joe's must be about the same these days. Every day or two there is something coming Joe's way. He is a game fighter, and rather enjoys the scrimmage, and yet every once in a while something hits him. This week, in addition to the plan to control Congress by caucus instead of by a rules committee, he has been jolted pretty hard in the choice of the Republican Congressional Committee, which will manage the next campaign. Many states have declared that they will not vote for him again, and it is now pretty clear that he can never be re-elected. A single instance will suffice:—The Ohio Congressmen caucused. Now, Ohio politicians have never been accused of sticking to any proposition till they got their hair singed, and also they have been accounted experts in getting the luscious fruit of plum trees in Uncle Sam's garden. But particularly they have a reputation for getting under cover before the time for umbrellas arrives. And they have announced that they have stuck to Cannon just long enough. People here now are betting on whether Cannon will save his face by resigning, or die with his boots on—with the odds in favor of the latter proposition.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from First Page)

been appealing from one court to another, has reached his last chance, for the U. S. Supreme Court has handed down a decision against him on his last hopeful point. It is expected that he will be sent to Leavenworth in a few days.

BRITISH ELECTIONS:—The election which has just been held in England resulted in a decisive victory for the Liberals, the party with the big plans for the new budget, and the desire to wipe out the House of Lords. Their majority in Parliament has been greatly reduced, however, and it is not likely that they will attack the Lords, tho they will undoubtedly put thru the budget, with all its socialist experiments.

INTER-SOCIETY DEBATE

(Continued from First Page)

in the markings of the different judges, and it is plain that no two of them placed weight on the same points. While all agree in giving Baird first place, one put Grathwell on equality with him, while another gave Tutthill almost as high a mark. Perhaps the widest difference of opinion occurred over McGuire's speech. Tutthill, next to Baird, had the most consistently high grades, tho great weight given by one or the other of the judges to some others, pulled them past him on the averages.

As so frequently happens with debates under the set-speech system used here, the arguments frequently failed to meet, and the debaters were often in the absurd position of firing off their loudest volleys at propositions which had not been at all brought forward by their opponents. It is hoped that before another debate some way

50 Per Cent Better

"I have used less than one bottle of Cardui," writes Mrs. Gertrude Ward, of Rushville, Neb., "and am feeling fifty per cent better than when I began taking it."

"Before taking Cardui, I had suffered with female trouble, for eight years. My greatest trouble was irregularity. I also suffered with severe pains, every month, but now I am greatly improved and will recommend Cardui to all my suffering friends."

Take CARDUI

J 48

The Woman's Tonic

The rare medicinal herbs of Cardui are imported by the manufacturers direct from Europe and are not to be found in any other medicine.

These ingredients are what give Cardui its superiority, as a female medicine and tonic, over any other medicine.

For over 50 years Cardui has been the favorite woman's medicine. The ladies like it, because it is so easy to take, so gentle, so safe, so reliable in its results, and they have faith in its curative tonic powers, because of the thousands of other ladies it has helped. Try it today.

Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent free.

will be found of avoiding this misfortune.

Aside from this, however, the debate was excellent, the men showed every sign of hard and careful preparation, and wide study. Some of them still had marks of immaturity on them, which will disappear with longer training, and there is more than promise that they will develop into splendid debaters.

Following is the line of argument taken by Phil Delta:

The negative admitted at once that there are evils in the present method of electing United States Senators, and that there is a popular demand for direct popular election, but they opposed popular election by maintaining, first, that the Senate has accomplished the purpose for which it was founded, as proven by our own history, by authority, and by imitation in foreign countries.

Second, that popular election would have an undesirable effect upon the Senate, as a political institution, in that it would introduce far more serious evils than exist under the present method of election. It would increase the number of contested elections, it would destroy the conservatism of the Senate, it would remove the distinction between the Senate and the House, and multiply the mistakes and corruption of a single legislative body.

Third, the negative maintained in the second speech, that popular election would not improve the character of the senators, because the Senate today contains able and experienced men, the most perfect product of our politics, whose character cannot be elevated by any mechanical device such as popular election.

Fourth, that popular election would not even remedy the evils now existing. Deadlocks, which have been few and far between, would give place to the scandal of contested elections. Bribery and corruption would not be eliminated, for you cannot evade this issue by the form of the election.

Fifth, that the change involved in the constitutional amendment, alters the framework, and threatens the very foundation of our constitution, and opens the way into unknown and untrodden fields where none but the socialist dare to tread.

Sixth, they maintained in the third speech, that placing the election under federal control is itself a sufficient reason for rejecting the amendment. They claimed that the election of senators and representatives is now primarily under state control. The constitution says, "The time, place, and manner of electing senators and representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the several states, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations." The negative said that since the election of senators and representatives is primarily under state control, and is only under federal control when Congress interferes, and since Congress is at present not interfering with the election, then we must conclude that we now have no federal control. There is now no federal election law. Haynes, in his book on "Popular Election" says, "Federal control of elections has been temporarily abandoned." The provision in this question, which the affirmative uphold, premises that Congress would again exercise this federal control, which has been temporarily abandoned.

The negative said in conclusion of the argument which they presented against federal control, "We have given a fair and impartial definition of the term 'federal control,' a definition which has always been given when under discussion in Congress. We have shown the strife it has caused when exercised, and the danger of it by having no limitation; that the strongest advocates of popular election are strictly opposed to it un-

der federal control; that the affirmative have not only been inconsistent in their argument, but even the question itself is a contradiction.

That since federal control is a partisan measure, it opens the way for political domination by giving the party in power the absolute management of all the election results. That it is impossible to enforce a uniform election law.

That there is a possibility of creating an irresistible sentiment of national opposition.

Then, in the face of these facts, we must conclude that it would be beyond reason to make so great a stride from the known to the unknown, from experience to supposition, for only the vague hope of evading a few imperfections which are possible under any conceivable plan."

The arguments as given by the affirmative are as follows:

The question of the popular election of Senators is but a part of the irresistible trend toward a pure democracy. The present system of election reveals a distrust of the fitness of the people to rule, harbored by the founders of the constitution. The change in the manner of election would put the choice of Senator in the hands of the people. Federal control of the election means a continuance of the Federal government's present stringent supervision over the election. The law of 1896 prescribes in minutest detail the time and manner of the election and is a manifestation of the power delegated to the national government by Article 1 section 4 of the constitution.

The popular election of Senators would improve a deteriorated Senate, which can little compare with the Senate of fifty years ago. The Senator would be made more responsible to the element he represents—the people of his state. It would effect great reform in state government, by simplifying the issue of the legislative campaign by promoting the election of state legislators upon their simple fitness to serve as law makers of the state. The deadlock would be a thing of the past and its attendant evils would disappear with it. State business would no longer be interfered with by the Senatorial election.

The reform is in accord with American principles of government. Since the adoption of the constitution nearly all the election powers of the legislature have been transferred to the people. There is an overwhelming demand for this amendment, the House has by enormous majorities over fifteen times passed it; over thirty-four state legislatures have petitioned for it, but the great obstacle is in the Senate where by crafty filibustering it has been thrown back into the committee, there to die.

Can't Stand the Music.

A Munich servant girl has given notice to quit because she says that her mistress persists in playing classical music for a couple of hours every morning, although she has not the slightest notion how it should be interpreted.

Can They Deny It.

It is a never-to-be-forgotten fact that the people who scoff most loudly at the poets never read poetry.

Ask your Merchant for Cream of Wheat Flour

Made from selected wheat, carefully milled on latest the up-to-date mill. It is the whitest and purest and every sack guaranteed. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Our brands of flour are Cream of Wheat, Perfection, Pioneer and Fancy Family. We also make feed and meal.

Andrew Isaacs, Prop.

BEREA ROLLER MILLS

Berea, Kentucky

Cleaning and Pressing

Ladies' Skirts, Gents' Overcoats and Fall Suits Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired.

W. C. CARPENTER,

Over Bank & Trust Co.

Berea, Ky



We Buy FURS
Hides and Wool

Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, Ginseng, Golden Seal, (Yellow Root), May Apple, Wild Ginger, etc. We are dealers; established in 1856—"Over half a century in Louisville"—and can do better for you than agents or commission merchants. Reference, any Bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list and shipping tags.

M. Sabel & Sons,
229 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.

W. L. DOUGLAS

THE BEST \$3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Only Fast Color Eyelets used; they will not wear brassy.

W.L.Douglas makes and sells more men's \$3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

ALL LEATHERS ALL STYLES, ALL ONE PRICE, \$3.50.

Notwithstanding the high price of leather, I can still afford to sell as good a shoe for the same price, \$3.50, as formerly. The increased volume of my business more than makes up for the lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why they are the best shoes produced anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

SOLD BY

E. F. COYLE

YOU PAY LESS--OR GET MORE

"PARA" RUBERS keep your feet dry and have the added value of wearing well.

A three ply collar costs you nearly as much as a four ply, but it can't be more than three-quarters as good. "ARROW" Brand collars are four plys to the collar and four sizes to the inch.

HOLLIDAY & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Domestic Coal, Ice and Feed.

BEST COAL—LOWEST PRICES—PROMPT DELIVERY

Phone 169 Day.

Phone 71 Night.

PRES. FROST'S LETTER

(Continued from First Page)

quite indifferent and even incompetent. But many have shown great devotion and ability, and many, like John Morley, have been put into the House of Lords by the King as reward for great public services. Nelson said before the battle of Trafalgar, "Now for a peerage (i. e. place in the House of Lords) or Westminster Abbey" (Westminster is the place where many of England's great men are buried.) It is certain there ought to be two branches of the legislature, less the action of one branch might be too hasty but probably the House of Lords could be modified in a way to benefit the nation.

IV. To give "home-rule" to Ireland. This seems a very unwise thing. The four kingdoms of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales are united, and each has its equal rights. To weaken this union will certainly make for war and discord. The one thing which people urge it for is because certain men expect to get fat offices when a separate Irish government is set up. But all the Irish members of Parliament are solid in favor of it, and refuse to support the Liberal party unless they will promise home rule. So this bad measure has to be tacked on in order to get the Irish support for the good measures.

All this shows that only one question should be considered at one election. When several questions are bunched together many voters are confused and even the best voter is unable to vote for what he wants without at the same time voting for other things which he does not want.

In the same way that the Irish members have forced the liberal party to promise home-rule or lose their help, the labor party, the socialists, and the woman suffragists are trying to force the Liberal party to take up their various "causes." All these parties really favor the Liberal policies in the main, but they are now fiercely attacking the Liberals because they do not add other planks to their platform in favor of labor movements, socialism and woman suffrage. The "suffragettes" in particular are disturbing meetings and in all ways doing harm to the Liberal party in the most spiteful way. All this would be cured if there were some way in which each question might be considered on its own merits and by itself alone.

Meanwhile the Unionists as the Conservatives or Tories are now called, stand for reforming rather than destroying the House of Lords, and instead of increasing the taxes they would have a tariff as we do in the United States.

For many years England has had no tariff, but all other countries having tariffs, now begin to crowd England and it is argued that in self-defence she must do as the others do. Certainly England has prospered by free trade whether circumstances have so changed to make some other plan better now, I cannot tell.

GO TO

W.J. Tatum's

FOR

Fresh Groceries

I buy all kinds of Produce

North Cor. Main St.

Berea, - - Kentucky

And here comes in another issue in this campaign. The Liberal party while in power has been pursuing a policy of international peace. They united with the United States in trying to have the nations agree to limit their navies and standing armies. And they spent as little money as possible on ships of war.

But in this proposal they were not successful. Other nations refused to come to any agreement, and Germany began to build new ships of war as fast as she could and with a good deal of secrecy.

This secret ship building of Germany has just been found out and the Liberal party is blamed for having let Germany get ahead of Great Britain—Great Britain is an island to be protected by sea, and she has colonies in all parts of the world. It has been her plan to maintain a "double standard"—that is, have twice as strong a navy as the next strongest power. But the armies and navies of Europe are a terrible burden in money, time and men and they ought to be limited. It is just like feudsmen if one is armed others feel that they have to be, and now Germany has certainly done a mean and wicked thing in increasing her navy.

The English are resolved to maintain themselves, and many will vote against the Liberals because in their hopes for peace they would allow Germany to steal a march on them.

When I hear the best men of both parties I wish both could succeed, for both parties contain splendid patriotic Christian men. When I hear the the worse men of both parties speak, I wish both could be defeated, for both parties contain both fools and cruelly selfish people. It is good to remember that God reigns. He has brought the British nation through many feuds and up to a high plane of virtue, honor, and prosperity, and He will not forsake her now!

Our hearts are with the students as they start out in the winter term. A new year, a new term, is a great opportunity for a young man or a young woman. We hope every one will make the best of it.

Faithfully yours,
Wm. Goodell Frost.

One Use for the Root of Evil.
Lyndon: Money may not be able to buy happiness, but it can buy off a great deal of unhappiness.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Trains.

Stop to let off and take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

These two trains will now carry thru sleepers from Jacksonville to Chicago, transferring over the P. R. R. at Cincinnati, so that Berea passengers for Chicago may go thru without changing.

Dr. Thomson returned from his trip to Louisville for the colored school, and preached Sunday.

Mrs. J. J. Brannaman and Miss Etta Moore left Monday noon for Florida, where they will spend the winter.

REWARD:—Will be paid for the return to Boone Tavern of a gold watch, (with Della engraved inside) a check on the Citizen's National Bank of Richmond written by L. L. Shadoin, and a door key.

Engle's trade is one of the largest in Berea.

Several old students were in town for the debate, and some of them seemed to enjoy it more than others. Carl Kirk was happy for the first time in years.

James K. Morton, in writing for a copy of The Citizen with a report of the debate in it, gives his address as 1132 8th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Stanley Frost and her mother, Mrs. Helen V. Fairchild left Wednesday for Florida, where they will spend the rest of the winter.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Jefferson Street. New, five room dwelling. Mrs. Sallie Fowler.

Word has been received here by friends of Dr. E. A. Cook, for some time editor of this paper, of the birth of a daughter to him and Mrs. Cook at their home in Montreal on Jan. 9. The new arrival will be called Gertrude Elizabeth Brunhilde.

Tavern Barber Shop

ENTIRELY NEW & CLEAN

AND

UP-TO-THE-MINUTE

Bath Rooms in Connection

Down Stairs—Boone Tavern

S. R. SEALE, Prop.

For bargains in shoes and clothing, go to Bob Engle.

Miss Vera Campbell of Akron, Ohio, and Mr. J. W. Horn, of Petaluna, Cal., have been visiting Dr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shadoin are planning to move on Feb. 1, into the new house erected by J. K. Baker near his own on Boone Street, and Mrs. Shadoin will make her home here. Mr. Shadoin is kept-on the road most of the time by his successful work in the insurance field.

Seven parties have entered contest for Piano. Save your tickets.

R. J. Engle.

Mrs. S. C. Mason, in writing to renew her subscription to The Citizen, wishes to be remembered to all her friends here, and sends them New Year's greetings. She is living at No. 5035 Echo Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Chrisman "The Furniture man" has a number of good second hand organs a new upright piano and three square pianos for rent to students or any one desiring to take music lessons for a short time while in school. Prices reasonable.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public sale in Berea on Saturday, Jan. 22, 1910, about 12 acres of land, with house and barn located near Wallace's Chapel. For particulars call on the undersigned.

J. J. or W. A. Ogg.

Friends her of the Rev. Henry Mixer Penniman will be grieved to learn of the death last Thursday of his wife, at her home in Auburndale, Mass. She had suffered greatly for years, and the end was unexpected. Mr. Penniman and their daughter were both present. The funeral was held Saturday at the home, No. 21 Central Street.

The machinery for the Stephens and Muncy manufacturing plant located near the depot has arrived and is now being set up.

The directors of the Berea Bank & Trust Co., at a meeting held recently re-elected the present officers for another year.

The directors of the Berea National Bank met on Jan. 11 and re-elected the present officers for the ensuing year.

The Hen that Lays the Golden Egg

Eats our Poultry Food and is kept Free from Lice by the use of our Louse Spray.

THE PORTER DRUG CO.

INCORPORATED

Berea, Kentucky

Mr. Walter Engle has leased from the College the large store-room next to the Post office and will put in a general line of groceries. He expects to be ready for business in the new stand next Monday.

This "delightful" weather has produced a regular epidemic of gripe, colds, tonsillitis, and so forth. We are sorry not to be able to give a full list of the suffering, but have not room. Besides most of the people from whom we frequently get news items of the kind are themselves afflicted, and we have not been able to get at the full facts.

Mrs. T. F. Guinn has been sick with grip for the past week.

All young people are cordially invited to attend the B. Y. P. U. meeting at the Baptist Church at 3:30 o'clock every Sunday evening.

Miss Susie Guinn is on the sick list this week.

Mr. John Gabbard who has been very ill is no better.

Mrs. W. H. Porter writes that she is enjoying her stay in Florida altho it is very rainy.

Accident Reveals Secret.

Through mistaking another compound for borax, while working at his trade as a jeweler, David Lamon of Denver has suddenly found himself in possession of the much-sought-after method of hardening copper.

A STRAY HOG

Weight about 125 bs., white with black spots. Same has taken abode at the barn of R. H. Chrisman and refuses to leave. The owner may have said hog by proving ownership, paying for this ad and other expenses.

J-a-n-u-a-r-y Opportunity Sale!

ON MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

We find that we have on hand a number of small broken lots and single garments of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats. Not all sizes, but you will find the size you want in some of the lots. If you want quality and style you are certain to find it in the following list of opportunities at greatly reduced prices.

Sale begins Saturday, Jan. 22, and lasts for two weeks

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$10.00	Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price \$ 7.49
12.50	" " " " " 9.49
13.50	" " " " " 10.49
15.00	" " " " " 11.49
16.50	" " " " " 12.49
18.00	" " " " " 13.49
20.00	" " " " " 15.49
22.50	" " " " " 17.49

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS

\$3.00	Suit or Overcoat, Sale Price \$2.49
3.50	" " " " " 2.99
4.00	" " " " " 3.19
4.50	" " " " " 3.49
5.00	" " " " " 3.99
6.00	" " " " " 4.48

This is a Cash Sale and do not ask for Credit.

MRS.
EARLY'S

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN STREET

The Quality Store

BEREA, KY.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months 60
Three Months 35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal, notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Five premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List. Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Airships are almost as brittle as gingerbread.

The most popular book in the home of the workman is his bankbook.

Surely the professor had a bad ear for music who killed himself because the baby cried.

New York society makes a better appearance at the horse show than in the divorce court.

The Indians never invented anything finer than the Indian summer that bears their name.

The auto is said to promote appendicitis, but this will not deter those who can scrape up the price.

If in 1,000 years from now it will be possible to live 120 years it is to be hoped that it will be worth while.

Virtue does not consist in doing right, but in choosing to do right. This is the great distinction between the animal and man.

Germany is now viewing with complacency the Monroe doctrine, which has all along viewed Germany with imperturbability.

King Manuel of Portugal has gone to England to get him a wife, if possible. St. Joe, Mich., is also recommended for that purpose.

Many a man is wearing a plush hat who would shudder at the idea of borrowing a feather from his wife's top piece to make it complete.

Word comes that a New Yorker is to be relieved from the stress of poverty by an inheritance of \$100,000. He is not much of a New Yorker.

It will be almost impossible to counterfeit the new French bank notes, but we get this information from the designer, not from the counterfeiters.

Women may, as the learned Dr. Hillis says, own all the property in 1,000 years, but many of those now living willingly would discount their share.

After reading about mental malpractice and treatment for prosperity in New York we have more charity for the ancient New Englanders who believed in witchcraft.

Vienna has an enterprising marriage broker who offers to unite bankrupt European titles to useful American millions. Judging the present by the past, he can do it.

Just at present we have in the North Dakota the fastest and best Dreadnought in the world, but some other nation may get a better one next week.

Honduras has lost its navy. The only warship of that country, a tug-boat transformed into an armed cruiser, was run into near Puerto Cortez by a fruit steamer and sunk. Thus the coast of Honduras is defenseless against foreign aggression. But the Hondurans can go inland and out of range if serious danger shall threaten.

A heartless court has appointed a conservator for the 70-year-old bride who recently married an eastern university student, aged 21, and the young husband will be arraigned for perjury in gallantly swearing that his wife was only 24. There was a time in this country when people admired an enterprising young man who tried to work his way through college.

The international art exhibition at Venice has just come to an end, and one feature of the finale was the sale of some of the paintings on exhibition. Six of the more notable were by American artists, and they were bought for the gallery of the International Art association at Venice. That is a tribute to American talent the significance of which will be recognized.

Turkey, after disposing of old and obsolete war vessels, proposes to construct a new navy at a cost of not less than \$100,000,000, and part of the outfit planned will be seven battleships of the Dreadnought class. No doubt a navy will serve a useful purpose, but could not the Young Turks spend the money to better advantage? Does not Turkey need other things more than a big fleet of war craft?

LAMPHERE TOLD ALL

BEFORE DEATH HE CONFESSED
HELPING MRS. GUNNESS IN
WHOLESALE CRIMES.

DETAILS OF TRAGEDY TOLD

How the Borgia Lured Victims to Death Told by Accomplice—Confesses to Killing of Arch Murderess and Three Children.

St. Louis.—According to a copyrighted story in the Post-Dispatch Thursday Ray Lamphere, who died recently in the Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City while serving a term for setting fire to the home of Mrs. Bella Gunness, at Laporte, Ind., did not carry the secrets of the charnel farm to the grave with him.

The confession was made to Rev. Dr. E. A. Schell, formerly pastor of the Laporte Methodist church, now president of the Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant, Ia., and held by him inviolate as a secret of the confessional.

The Post-Dispatch says Rev. Mr. Schell would verify, if he would consent to break the silence, the confession it publishes. The Post-Dispatch, however, says the confession it publishes was made to a man of unassailable character.

Lamphere, according to the confession, had a guilty knowledge of the murder of three men in the Gunness home during the time he lived there, about eight months in 1907, and he assisted Mrs. Gunness in disposing of the bodies of the three men.

He said he thought he had not received as much of the profits of the transaction as he considered himself entitled to, and he went to the farmhouse at night with a woman, chloroformed Mrs. Gunness, her three children and Jennie Olson. He and the woman then searched the house, finding between \$60 and \$70. The light they used was a candle, and they left the house without knowing they had left behind a spark that soon burst into flames.

Mrs. Gunness' method of killing her victims, Lamphere said, was first to chloroform them as they slept and then if the drug did not itself kill, to sever the heads with an ax. Each time a man was to be murdered, according to Lamphere, she sent him to purchase chloroform. Lamphere said he saw one of them killed and aided in burying all three. These men were Andrew Hegelein and probably Ole Budsberg and Tonness Petersen Lien. Lien, Lamphere thought, was the third husband of Mrs. Gunness. At the time of the Lamphere trial it was thought Jennie Olson had been killed by Mrs. Gunness. Lamphere, however, details how Mrs. Gunness had secreted her in the house after she returned from a visit and she was chloroformed by Lamphere and his accomplice.

A few nights after they came back there was another burying. Lamphere received money once more from Mrs. Gunness, and he said he became the trusted ally of Mrs. Gunness.

24 DROWNED IN SHIPWRECK

Steamer Czarina Goes on Coos Bar Near Mansfield, Ore.—Two of Crew Saved.

Marshfield, Ore.—Of 31 men on the steamer Czarina, which Wednesday night struck on the Coos bar and was wrecked, two have been rescued, and there is a possibility that five others, including Capt. Dugan and Harold Millis, will be saved. Harry Kentzell, first assistant engineer, was found unconscious in the breakers, and J. Robinson, second assistant, was washed ashore.

Several hours after Kentzell was rescued he regained consciousness and said that Capt. Dugan and Millis, the only passenger, had been bound to one of the masts. Robinson added that when the forward mast, to which he and five others had climbed, went by the board, the master, the first officer, Miller, and two seamen, were alive in the after rigging. These were the only ones left on the ship.

PAULHAN BREAKS A RECORD

Aviator Reaches Height of 5,000.04 Feet in His Flimsy Aeroplane.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Louis Paulhan of France, riding on a flimsy frame of wood and metal, covered with white silk, mounted nearly a mile above the ground at the international midwinter aviation tournament and, before a madly-cheering multitude of 40,000 flying machine enthusiasts, broke the world's record for altitude attained in an aeroplane. He reached a height of 5,000.04 feet.

Football Player Is Improving. Annapolis, Md.—The condition of Earl D. Wilson, the midshipman whose neck was broken during a football game on October 23 last, has decidedly improved.

Lazy Negro Harms Race. Atlanta, Ga.—That the idle, shiftless negro is the greatest menace to his race was the assertion made by Booker T. Washington in an address before a large audience, a large part of which was white people, here Thursday.

Y. M. C. A. Home Burned. Boston.—The Young Men's Christian Association building, Boylston and Berkeley streets, Back Bay district, burned Thursday. The loss exceeds \$200,000.

A PROBLEM FOR THE HARVARD BOY WONDER



TROOPS TO FOIL LYNCHERS

GOV. DENEEN ORDERS ILLINOIS SOLDIERS TO VIENNA.

Race Riots Feared as Result of Murder of Rural Carrier by Negroes.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Deneen Tuesday night ordered out Companies D, F and K of the Fourth regiment I. N. G., and Company I of the Fifth regiment with instructions to proceed to Vienna, Ill., upon receipt of an appeal for help from Sheriff John Mathis of Johnson county.

Race riots are impending at Vienna due to the death of Allen Clark, a rural mail carrier, who was shot on a train by a group of drunken negroes Saturday. Hazen Tayborn, Harry Tayborn and Alexander Jenkins were arrested and are held in jail at Vienna. Following Clark's death residents of Eldorado and Harrisburg began to move on Vienna declaring their intention to lynch the negroes. Gov. Deneen instructed Sheriff Mathis to arm a force of men to protect the prisoners, wired John P. Maloney, superintendent of the Cairo division of the Big Four railroad, to move no trains from Eldora and Harrisburg to Vienna and ordered the troops to the scene.

Company D is from Paris, Company F from Mount Vernon, Company K from Cairo, and Company I from Danville.

BIG FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS

Furniture Exchange Building, Newspaper Office and Two Other Establishments Burn—Loss \$1,000,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fire which originated in the upholstery department of the Young & Chaffee Furniture Company, resulted in a million dollar conflagration here Wednesday night.

The Daily News, Shepard building and Furniture Exchange building were soon a mass of flames and were entirely destroyed. The Exchange building is a seven-story structure and was filled from the basement to the top floor with furniture samples on exhibition for the semi-annual gathering of buyers who come to Grand Rapids from all over the world.

The flames spread so rapidly that Fire Chief Lemoine ordered the Peninsular club closed, and 200 of Grand Rapids' elite were ordered out into the street from an elaborate dinner that was in force at that time.

SIX KILLED; FOUR INJURED

Number of Miners Are Caught in Colliery Explosion—Mine Is on Fire.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—An explosion in the Nottingham colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company last night caught a number of workmen. Six were killed and four injured.

Prominent Lawyer Is Dead. Detroit, Mich.—Ashley Pond, for a quarter of a century General counsel for the Michigan Central railroad and famed for his connection with some of the biggest law suits in the country in the days of his active career, died here, aged 83.

Floods Cause Great Loss. Salt Lake.—Advices from the flood-ridden district of the San Pedro, Los Angeles, Salt Lake route filter in slowly. It is known that 93 miles of track are washed out and that the road is, in fact, practically washed out in long stretches. All trains, save four locals, have been abandoned.

Watson Sails for Home. New York.—William Watson, the English poet, and Mrs. Watson, sailed for England Wednesday on the steamer Adriatic.

ELOPING HEIRESS AT HOME

Miss Roberta De Janon and Waiter with Whom She Fleed, in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—Frederick Cohen, ex-waiter, Miss Roberta De Janon, the 16-year-old granddaughter of Robert Bult, the seed man, with whom he eloped from the Bellevue-Stratford on December 29, and the gray fox terrier "Tootsie," that was the companion of the two on their escapade, got back to town Thursday evening, after their capture in Chicago, amid the center of a riot of police, excitement and official hubbub that might fittingly have attended the passage of a prince.

Chicago.—Roberta De Janon, the 17-year-old heiress of Philadelphia, and Frederic Cohen, a waiter, who disappeared from Philadelphia 12 days ago, were arrested Monday in a rooming house on the North side in this city.

After leaving Philadelphia the couple went to Montreal, thence to St. Johns, N. B., where they purchased tickets for England, but just before the steamer was about to sail they changed their minds and took a boat to Boston. At the latter city they boarded a train and came direct to Chicago.

Miss De Janon and Cohen reached here last Thursday night and have since been living in a third-story back room, equipped for light house-keeping.

At the police station Miss De Janon said that she had enticed Cohen away, and had not permitted him to either send her back home or to notify her relatives of her whereabouts.

PINCHOT ISSUES STATEMENT

Declares That Great Issue Is Whether Special Interests or the People Shall Rule.

Washington.—"The conservation of natural resources and the conservation of popular governments are both at stake. The one needs conservation no less than the other."

This statement epitomizes the formal announcement made public by Gifford Pinchot, who was recently removed as chief of the forest service. The former official declared the great moral issue that now faces the country is not the loss of natural resources so much as whether special interests or the people shall rule.

The statement in part, is as follows:

"At this time I have no comment to make on recent events. Whether in or out of the government service I propose to stay in the fight for conservation and equal opportunity. Every moment and measure, from whatever source, that tends to advance conservation and promote government by men for human welfare, I shall try to help.

Cadets Guilty of Hazing.

Washington.—Three West Point cadets have been found guilty of hazing, it is reported here, and their dismissal will follow the approval of the sentence by the secretary of war, who is allowed no discretion in the matter. No announcement of the names of the three cadets will be made until Secretary Dickinson returns from Porto Rico.

Ex-Banker Sentenced.

Hannibal, Mo.—R. T. Clark, former cashier of the Oakwood bank, who embezzled \$9,998.28 a few months ago, pleaded guilty here Thursday and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Minister's Feet Are Frozen.

Sterling, Ill.—Rev. John Fife of Newton, Kan., attempting to walk through the snow to the home of his sister, Mrs. Will Greenwalt, in Erie township, was lost and both of his feet were frozen.

LEW WALLACE IS HONORED

STATUE OF INDIANA SOLDIER AND AUTHOR UNVEILED.

Ceremony To-Day in the Capitol at Washington Is Witnessed by a Notable Assembly.

Washington.—A fine memorial statue of Gen. Lew Wallace of mat, was unveiled at ten o'clock Tuesday morning in Statuary hall of the capitol. It stands beside the marble figure of Oliver Morton, the war governor of the Hoosier state, and admittedly is one of the best works of art among all the sculptures the national capitol contains.

The ceremony was witnessed by a great gathering of notable men from all over the country. Rev. George Dudley of Washington, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, delivered the invocation, and the statue was unveiled by Gen. Wallace's grandson, Lew Wallace, Jr. The two United States senators from Indiana, Albert J. Beveridge and Benjamin F. Shively, delivered addresses, and James Whitcomb Riley read an original poem. William Allen Wood of Indianapolis presented the statue on behalf of the memorial commission and Gov. Marshall accepted it on behalf of the state of Indiana.

The statue of Gen. Wallace is the work of Andrew O'Connor, an American sculptor now residing in Paris. The figure is slightly over life size, and, with the pedestal, stands over ten feet high. It is of white marble and represents the soldier bareheaded and with his military uniform carelessly fastened, as if he had just emerged from his tent. He is erect in posture and on the alert, his eye looking into the distance. The pedestal is a square block of Indiana limestone.

SUSPEND S. B. CHAPIN & CO.

Brokerage Firm Is Suspended Because of Its Action in Rock Island Flurry.

New York.—Simon B. Chapin, head of the stock brokerage firm of S. B. Chapin & Co., with offices at No. 111 Broadway, was suspended from the privileges of the stock exchange Wednesday by the governing committee for a period of 60 days, and his partner, F. D. Countiss, was suspended for 30 days, as a result of the action of the firm on December 27 last in executing orders during the sensational flurry in Rock Island common stock, which culminated on that day in a semi-panic.

Coincident with this action Richard A. Jackson of Chicago, president of the Rock Island Company, the holding corporation of the Rock Island railroad, resigned his office as well as the chairmanship of the executive committee.

PASS WHITE SLAVE BILL

House Adopts Drastic Measure Which Will Go Far Toward Breaking Up Infamous Traffic.

Washington.—Representative Sabath of Chicago scored against Representative Mann when the Bennett-Sabath white slave bill was passed by the house Wednesday. That action, in effect, sends the Mann bill on the same subject to the house waste basket.

The Bennett-Sabath bill is perhaps the most drastic measure of the kind ever adopted by any state or nation, and if it is passed by the senate will go far toward breaking up the white slave traffic. It makes it a felony to import any person for immoral purposes, and then provides that any alien found in any disorderly house, or profiting in any way therefrom, may be deported.

DRAFTS TAFT'S CHARTER BILL

Creates Form of Holding Company Under National Charter—Rules Laid Down.

Washington.—In a bill of 21 sections Attorney General Wickersham has embodied the ideas of President Taft and his cabinet regarding a system of federal incorporation of business enterprises.

The principal feature of the measure will be the creation of a form of holding company under a national charter which may control the business of subordinate companies or organized under state laws. Proper limitations will be imposed to prevent the embarkation of corporations in the business of discounting bills, receiving deposits and issuing notes.

TO PENSION MRS. CLEVELAND

Senator Root Introduces Bill Granting Widow of Former President Customary \$5,000.

Washington.—A pension of \$5,000 a year is due Mrs. Grover Cleveland, according to precedents, and Senator Root presented to the senate a bill making the grant. The amount is the same as was allowed to widowed wives of former presidents.

Mikado Receives Dr. Clark.

Tokyo, Japan.—The emperor gave an audience to Rev. Francis E. Clark of Boston, founder of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, who was presented by Ambassador O'Brien Thursday. Dr. Clark is the first person to be received by the emperor because of his prominence in Christian work.

Millions of Valentines Burn.

Worcester, Mass.—The plant of the George C. Whitney Company here burned Thursday destroying millions of valentines.



DRINK CAUSE OF DIVORCES

Intemperance a Contributing Influence in 19 Per Cent. of Legal Separations in United States.

One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform, says Mr. L. A. Brady, is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the United States census bureau. These figures show that intemperance, as either a direct or contributing cause, was responsible for more than 19 per cent—practically one-fifth of all divorces granted in the United States during the 20 years between 1887-1906 inclusive, says Literary Digest. Since at the present rate at least every twelfth marriage ends in divorce, we get a proportion of one home in every 61 wrecked by drink. Moreover, the census authorities themselves, according to Mr. Brady, admit that these figures represent only the most flagrant and palpable instances on the part of which intemperance plays in divorce, and that greater percentages than those actually given would be nearer the truth. The detailed figures as set forth in the census bulletin are as follows:

"Drunkennes was the sole cause of divorce in 36,516 cases, or 3.9 per cent. of the total number of divorces (1887 to 1906). It was a cause in combination with some other cause in 17,765 cases; or 1.9 per cent. of the total number. Therefore, it was a direct cause, either alone or in combination with other causes, in 54,281 cases, or 5.7 per cent. of the total. Of divorces granted to the wife the percentage for drunkennes either alone or in combination with other causes was 7.9; of those granted to the husband, the corresponding percentage, 1.4.

"The attempt was made to ascertain, also, the number of cases in which drunkennes or intemperance, although not a direct ground for the divorce, was an indirect or contributory cause. The number of such cases was returned as 130,287, representing 13.8 per cent. of the total number of divorces. Probably this number includes those cases in which the fact of intemperance was alleged in the bill of complaint or established by evidence, although not specified among the grounds for which the divorce was granted.

"The remaining cases are those in which there was no reference to intemperance or no evidence that intemperance existed as a contributory cause. In some of these cases the record was so meager that the absence of any mention of intemperance would justify no conclusions. But in the majority of instances it would create a strong presumption that intemperance did not exist or was not a contributory cause."

CHURCH AID IN TEMPERANCE

Almost All Movements for Eradication of Liquor Evil Conducted by Church People.

The temperance question is the one social problem on which the church has been most earnestly and continuously active. Almost all temperance movements have been conducted by church people and usually in direct connection with the church.

The early movements for temperance in the first Christian centuries and in the middle ages, by preaching, by religious enactment, or by taking certain vows, were almost invariably in connection with the church. With the important exception of the Washingtonian movement, almost all modern temperance movements and organizations, like the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance, founded in 1826, similar organizations in England, the Father Matthew movement in Ireland, the Woman's Christian Temperance union and the Anti-Saloon league, have been begun by church people and usually conducted in close touch with the church. Sermons on temperance, like those of Lyman Beecher (in 1829) have had great influence. Most local temperance societies meet in church rooms. Even temperance orders, like the Order of Good Templars, are conducted largely by church people. Almost every religious denomination has its denominational church temperance society or commission.

Bad Conditions in Belgium.

Under the last revision of the list of retailers of alcoholic drinks in Belgium the number appears as 210,310, or one to every 34 inhabitants. This appalling number does not include the places which sell liquors as a side line, such as grocers, confectioners, and restaurant houses. As in other European countries, the temperance wave is spreading through Belgium, where the havoc of drink is showing in its dire effects on the industrial classes. Latest statistics furnish the statement that liquor drinking throughout the whole country is decidedly on the increase, in the face of which fact the movement for temperance, already begun in scientific and educational circles, cannot too rapidly spread among the general population.

Liquor Promotes Disease.

All who desire to avoid gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia, shun ale, beer, porter, stout and all other kinds of fermented and distilled liquors, says Dr. Norman Kerr, F. L. S.

URGES CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S RESOURCES

President Taft Sends Special Message to Congress Recommending Prevention of Land Frauds, Control of Water Power, Fostering of Soils and Kindred Subjects

Washington, Jan. 14.—Following is the complete text of the special message on the conservation of the nation's resources sent to the senate and house of representatives by President Taft today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message I reserved the subject of the conservation of our national resources for disposition in a special message, as follows:

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended presentation than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid and semi-arid lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the re-forestation of suitable areas; upon the re-classification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power.

In 1860 we had a public domain of 1,055,312,888 acres. We have now 721,254,081 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 288,952,975 acres of land in Alaska.

Disbursement of Public Lands.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railways. In order to open up regions in the west then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a century ago. Since that time the homestead act, the pre-emption and timber-culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among those.

The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes, and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous and that it was not contrary to good morals to speculate in the land laws. This profligate manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development.

Fraudulent Titles.

The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the government long since ceased by reason of statutes of limitations. There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the public domain. A vast amount of discussion has appeared in the public prints in generalized form on this subject, but there has been little practical suggestion. It has been easy to say that the natural resources of the country, in forests, in water power, and in other public utilities, must be saved from waste, monopoly, and other abuses, and the general public is in accord with this proposition, as it is with most reforms. The problem, however, is how to save and how to utilize, how to conserve and still develop, for no sane person can contend that it is for the common good that nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Unworthy Reforms.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance of the nation's forests, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and gas, and, in addition thereto, to preserve control, under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity, and to the point of its use, known as "water power" sites.

The investigations into violations of the public land laws and the prosecution of land frauds have been vigorously continued under my administration, as has been the withdrawal of coal lands for classification and valuation and the temporary withholding of power sites. Since March 4, 1905, temporary withdrawals of power sites have been made on 132 streams and the withdrawals therefore covered 229 per cent. more streams than were covered by the withdrawals made prior to that date.

The present statutes, except so far as they dispose of the public lands and the purely agricultural lands, are not adapted to carry out the modern view of the best disposition of public lands to private ownership, under conditions offering on the one hand sufficient inducement to private capital to take them over for proper development, with restrictive conditions on the other which shall secure to the public that character of control which will prevent a monopoly or misuse of the lands or their products. The power of the secretary of the interior to withdraw from the operation of existing statutes tracts of land, the disposition of which under such statutes would be detrimental to the public interests, is not clear or satisfactory. This power has been exercised in the interest of the public, with the hope that congress might affirm the action of the executive by laws adapted to the new conditions. Unfortunately, congress has not thus far fully acted on the recommendations of the executive, and the question as to what the executive is to do is under the circumstances, full of difficulty. It seems to me that it is the duty of congress now by statute to validate the withdrawals which have been made by the secretary of the interior and the president and to use the secretary of the interior temporarily to withdraw lands pending submission to congress of recommendations as

to legislation to meet conditions or emergencies as they arise.

Properly to Classify Lands.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public-land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value use. This ought to be done by that department whose force is best adapted to that work. It should be done by the interior department through the geological survey. Much of confusion, fraud, and contention which has existed in the present has arisen from the lack of an official and determinative classification of the public lands and their contents.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary use of so much of the latter as may be required for the surface of the deposits. The surface might be disposed of as agricultural land under the general agricultural statutes, while the coal or other mineral could be disposed of by lease on a royalty basis, with the provisions that the lessee shall retain a certain amount of development each year; and in order to prevent the use and cessation of said lands with others of similar character so as to constitute a monopoly forbidden by law, the lease should contain suitable provisions for the participation of interest of persons participating in such monopoly. Such law should apply to Alaska as well as to the United States.

Statute Difficult to Frame.

It is exceedingly difficult to frame a statute to retain governmental control over a property to be developed by private capital in such a manner as to secure the governmental purpose and at the same time not frighten away the investment of the necessary capital. Hence it may be necessary by laws that are really only experimental to determine from their practical operation what is the best method of securing the result aimed at. The extent of the value of phosphate is hardly realized, and with the need that there will be for it as the years roll on and the necessity for fertilizing the land shall become more acute, this will be a product of great value. This is a product of the greed of monopolists, only.

Public Land Along Streams.

With respect to the public land which lies along the streams offering opportunity to convert water power into transmissible electricity, another important phase of the public land question is presented. There are water power sites through all the public land states. The opinion is held that the transfer of sovereignty from the federal government to the territorial governments as they become states, included the water power in the riparian except so far as that owned by riparian proprietors. I do not think it necessary to go into discussion of this somewhat mooted question of law. It seems to me sufficient to say that the man who owns and controls the land along the stream from which the power is to be converted and transmitted, owns land which is indispensable to the conversion and use of the power. He cannot conceivably have the power in streams flowing through public lands can be made available at all except by using the land itself as the site for the construction of the plant by which the power is generated and converted and securing a right of way thereover for transmission lines. Under these conditions, if the government owns the adjacent land—indeed, if the government is the riparian owner—may control the use of the water power by imposing proper conditions on the disposition of the land necessary in the creation and utilization of the water power.

Value of Water Power.

The development in electrical appliances for the conversion of the water power into electricity to be transmitted long distances has progressed so far that it is no longer problematical, but it is a certain inference that in the future the power of the water falling in the streams to a large extent will take the place of natural fuels. In the disposition of the domain already granted, many water power sites have come under absolute ownership, and may drift into one or another of the water power under private ownership shall be a monopoly. If, however, the water power sites now owned by the government—and there are enough of them—shall be disposed of to private persons in such a way as to prevent their union for purposes of monopoly with other water power sites, and under conditions that shall limit the right of use to not exceeding thirty years with renewal privileges and some equitable means for determining a reasonable graduated rental, it would seem entirely possible to prevent the absorption of these most useful lands by a power monopoly. As long as the government retains control and can prevent their improper union with other plants, competition must be maintained and prices kept reasonable.

Soils Must Be Conserved.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the government to foster by all available means the resources of the country that produce the food of the people. To this end the conservation of the soil of the country should be for with all means at the government's disposal. Their productive powers should have the attention of our scientists that we may conserve the new soils, improve the old soils, drain wet soils, ditch swamp soils, levee river overflow soils, grow trees on thin soils, pasture hillside soils, rotate crops on all soils, discover methods for cropping dry land soils, feed grasses and legumes for all soils, find grains and mill feeds on the farms where they originate, what the soil from which they come may be enriched.

A work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully in the department of agriculture; but it ought not to escape public attention that state action in addition to that of the department of agriculture (as for instance in the drainage of swamp lands) is essential to the best treatment of the soils in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of

the public domain, the area of the home- stead has been enlarged from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming" and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through a variation in the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the present supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of this method of artificial distribution of water on the arid lands by the passage of the reclamation act. The proceeds of the public lands creates the fund to build the works needed to store and furnish the necessary water, and it was left to the secretary of the interior to determine what projects should be started among those suggested and to direct the reclamation service, with the funds at hand and through the engineers in its employ, to construct the works.

No one can visit the far west and the country of arid and semi-arid lands without being convinced that this is one of the most important methods of the conservation of our natural resources that the government has entered upon. It would appear that over 20 projects have been undertaken, and that a few of these are likely to be unsuccessful because of lack of water, or for other reasons, but generally the work which has been done has been well done, and many important engineering problems have been met and solved.

Funds Inadequate for Service.

One of the difficulties which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to complete these projects within a reasonable time. And yet the projects have been begun; settlers have been invited to take up and, in many instances, have taken up the public land within the projects, relying upon their prompt completion. The failure to complete the projects for their benefit is, in effect, a breach of faith and leaves them in a most distressed condition. I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are.

This condition does not indicate any excuse for any curtailing of the part of the reclamation service. It only indicates an over-zealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many states as possible. Recommendations have been made to issue bonds, not exceeding \$20,000,000, from time to time, as the secretary of the interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years, the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for conservation, taken up by the government enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that, while the statute shall provide for these bonds, they shall be out of the reclamation fund, it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their prompt redemption. I urge consideration of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in his annual report for amendments of the reclamation act, proposing other relief for settlers on these projects.

New Law Required.

Respecting the comparatively small timbered areas on the public domain not included in national forests because of their isolation or their special value for agricultural or mineral purposes, it is apparent from the investigation that the use of the imperfections of existing laws for the disposition of timber lands for the acts of June 3, 1878, should be repealed and a law enacted for the disposition of the timber at public sale, the lands after the sale to be held in trust to be subject to appropriation under the agricultural or mineral land laws.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the secretary of the interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. He has given close attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to their development on the one hand, and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary to prevent monopoly and abuse from absolute ownership on the other. These recommendations are incorporated in bills he has prepared, and they are at the disposition of the congress. I earnestly recommend that all the suggestions which he has made with respect to these lands shall be embodied in statutes and, especially, that the withdrawals already made shall be validated so as to be necessary and that doubt as to the authority of the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for the purpose of submitting recommendations as to future disposition of them where new legislation is needed shall be made complete and unquestioned.

Disposition of Forest Reserves.

The forest reserves of the United States, some 120,000,000 acres in extent, are under the control of the department of agriculture, with authority adequate to preserve them and to extend their growth so far as that may be practicable. The importance of the maintenance of our forests cannot be exaggerated. The necessity of a scientific treatment of forests so that they shall be made to yield a large return in timber without really reducing the supply has been demonstrated in other countries, and we should work toward the standard set by them as far as their methods are applicable to our conditions.

Upwards of four hundred millions acres of forest land in this country are in private ownership, but only three per cent. of it is being treated scientifically and with a view to the maintenance of the forests. The part played by the forests in the equalization of the supply of water on watersheds is a matter of discussion and dispute, but the general benefit to be derived by the public from the extension of forest lands on watersheds and the promotion of the growth of trees in places that are now denuded and that once had great flourishing forests, goes without saying. The control is to be exercised over private owners in their treatment of the forests which they own is a matter for state and not national regulation, because there is nothing in the constitution that authorizes the federal government to exercise any control over forests within a state, unless the forests are owned in a proprietary way by the federal government.

Improvement of River.

I come now to the improvement of the inland waterways. He would be blind, indeed, who did not realize that the people of the far west, and especially those of the Mississippi valley, have been aroused to the need there is for the improvement of our inland waterways. The Mississippi river, with the Missouri on the one hand and the Ohio on the other, would seem to be the great natural means of interstate transportation and traffic. How far, if properly improved

they would relieve the railroads or supplement them in respect to the bulkier and cheaper commodities is a matter of conjecture. No enterprise ought to be undertaken the cost of which is not definitely ascertained and the benefit and advantage of which are not known and assured by competent engineers and other authority. When, however, a project of a definite character for the improvement of a waterway has been developed so that the plans have been drawn, the cost definitely estimated, and the traffic which will be accommodated is reasonably probable I think it is the duty of congress to undertake the project and make provision therefor in the proper appropriation bill.

One of the projects which answers the description I have given is that of introducing dams into the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cairo, so as to maintain at all seasons of the year, by slack water, a depth of nine feet. Upward of seven of these dams have already been constructed and six are under construction, while the total required is 50. The remaining cost is known to be \$20,000,000.

It seems to me that in the development of our inland waterways it would be wise to begin with this particular project and carry it through as rapidly as may be. I assume from reliable information that it can be constructed economically in ten years. I recommend, therefore, that the public lands, in river and harbor bills, make provision for continuing contracts to complete this improvement, and I shall recommend in the future, if it be necessary, that bonds be issued to carry it through.

What has been said of the Ohio river is true in a less complete way of the improvement of the upper Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and of the Missouri, from Kansas City to St. Louis to a constant depth of six feet, and from St. Louis to Cairo of a depth of eight feet. These projects have been pronounced practical by competent boards of army engineers, their cost has been estimated and there is business which will follow the improvement.

Cheap Rail Rate Necessary.

I am informed that the investigation by the war department in Europe shows that the existence of a waterway by no means assures traffic unless there is traffic adapted to water carriage at cheap rates at one end or the other of the stream. It also appears in Europe that the existence of such methods of traffic materially affects the rates which the railroads charge, and it is the best regulator of those rates that we have, not even excepting the governmental regulation through the interstate commerce commission. For this reason, I hope that this congress will take such steps that it may be called the inaugurator of the new system of inland waterways. For reasons which it is not necessary here to state, congress has seen fit to order an investigation into the interior department and the forest service of the agricultural department. The results of that investigation are not needed to determine the value of, and the necessity for, the new legislation which I have recommended in respect to the public lands and in respect to reclamation. I earnestly urge that the measures be taken up and disposed of promptly without awaiting the investigation which has been determined upon.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

A Bird's Savings Bank.

In California the woodpecker stores acorns away, although he never eats them. He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, invariably in a pine tree. Then he finds an acorn, which he adjusts to one of the holes prepared for its reception.

But he does not eat the acorn, for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object is storing away the acorns exhibits foresight and a knowledge of results more akin to reason than to instinct. The succeeding winter the acorns remain intact, but, becoming saturated, are predisposed to decay, when they are attacked by maggots, which seem to delight in this special food.

It is in that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty otherwise in obtaining suitable or palatable food.

His "Penitentiary Den."

"And now I must show you what I call my penitentiary den," said a popular author. "This," he continued, as he drew open a door, "is where I occasionally spend an hour or so when I am developing symptoms of that by no means uncommon malady among successful men called 'swelled head.'"

The room was a charming little snugger about seven feet square, the only remarkable feature of which was the wall-covering. "If you look closely," explained the host, "you will see that my wall paper consists, on two sides of the room, of two too-familiar and unwelcome printed forms on which editors express their regrets at declining one's pet manuscripts."

Zoological Puzzle.

Italian zoologists have a puzzle to solve, owing to the discovery on Mount Blanc of the body of a white bear, which has been brought to Aosta. It was thought at first that the bear must have died some three hundred years ago, and must have been preserved by the ice, since it has always been held that white bears vanished from the Alps three centuries ago. But it has since been demonstrated that death could only have taken place a few days previous to discovery. At this would seem to show that there are still white bears in the Alps, expeditions are to be sent to test the theory.

Tooly Lural!

"How far is it between these two towns?" asked the lawyer. "About four miles as the flow cries," replied the witness. "You mean as the fly flows." "No," put in the judge, "he means as the fly crows." And they all looked at each other, feeling that something was wrong.—Everybody's Magazine.

ABRUZZI IS COMING BACK

Duke Will Visit United States Next Spring and Get Miss Elkins' Final Answer.

Washington.—The duke of the Abruzzi, in a letter to a friend, declares his recent promotion to the vice-adjutancy of the Italian navy will not interfere with his plans to visit this country early in the spring. According to present arrangements he will reach here in March. Under the auspices of the National Geographic society he will give four lectures on the ascension of the Asiatic mountain range. These lectures will be given in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

It is reported here that this visit will take place with the understanding



Duke of the Abruzzi.

that he will not be treated as a visiting member of a royal house. This information is said by his friends to indicate a desire to receive a reply from Miss Katharine Elkins. One of her closest friends is authority for the statement that she will have made up her mind by that time as to whether she will yield her hand or not.

The report that no less a personage than King Edward was responsible for the additional difficulties in the troubled course of the duke's love making has gained credence from the announcement of the duke's expected visit to America.

KERENS HONORED BY TAFT

St. Louisan, Who Has Long Been Republican "Wheel Horse," Appointed Minister to Austria.

St. Louis.—Richard C. Kerens whom President Taft has appointed minister to Austria-Hungary, is one of the old "wheel horses" of the Republican party in Missouri. He has battled for years for the success of his party, both as a leader and in the ranks. Thrice has an attempt been made to elect him United States senator.

When the Republican party gained control of the state legislature in the election at which Joseph W. Folk, a Democrat, was elected governor, some persons believed Kerens would finally achieve the honor he had sought, but without avail, in the Democratic legislatures.

Thomas L. Niedringhaus, who was national committeeman that year,



Richard C. Kerens.

however, wanted the place for himself. He entered the lists against Kerens and there was a deadlock which lasted some time. Finally there was a compromise which resulted in the election of William H. Warner of Kansas City. Warner's term will be up next year and should the Republicans regain control of the legislature it was believed Kerens would have a good chance. This may be one of the reasons for his selection as an envoy.

Mr. Kerens is a multi-millionaire, aged 69 years, and his home is in Vandeventer place, a thoroughfare three blocks long in which none but millionaires live. He was a member of the Republican national executive committee from 1884 to 1900 and a member of the Republican national committee from 1892 to 1904. He made his fortune in railroad building and the only public office of importance he ever held was as one of the three United States commissioners on the Inter-continental railway commission. Mr. Kerens is a Catholic and in high favor at the Vatican. He was the recipient of the Laetare medal from the University of Notre Dame in 1904. Mr. Kerens has one daughter whose friends predict for her a brilliant career in Austrian society.

STATE HAPPENINGS

News of General Interest in a Summarized Form,

BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

DREDGEBOAT CRUSHED TO BITS

By Ice Gorge—Rivermen Alarmed at Depth of Cake Ice.

Louisville, Ky.—The United States dredgeboat J. S. Walker, moored at Brandenburg, Ky., 20 miles below this city, was crushed to bits when a large ice gorge at Wolfsville, Ky., went out. Two barges went down with the boat, and will probably be a total loss. The watchmen aboard the boat made their escape before the gorge struck the boat. The Walker was valued at \$40,000. The rivermen are alarmed at the depth of the cake ice in the river, and redoubled their precautions against a sudden thaw, which they fear would fill the river with wrecks.

UNCLE OF KIDNAPED GIRL

Admits Kellners Are on Eve of Negotiations with Abductors of the Child.

Louisville, Ky.—Frank Fehr, uncle of Alma, the kidnaped daughter of Fred Kellner, admitted that he had received a letter from persons who claim to hold the missing child, asking for ransom. He declared that he believed this to be the same party who wrote to him about the first of the year, demanding a large ransom. Mr. Fehr said the parents were willing to pay any reasonable sum, and would guarantee immunity to her captors.

Somerset, Ky.—While standing with his hands in his pockets talking to friends at Sloan's Valley, William McKee, section foreman, was shot by an unidentified assassin from behind, and is perhaps mortally wounded. Four shots were fired by the man, who immediately turned and fled. Deputy Sheriff Holliday fired several times at the would-be murderer, but missed him.

Frankfort, Ky.—Mayors of many Kentucky cities met here and permanently organized, with James H. Polgrove, of this city, as chairman, and James M. Campbell, Jr., of Paducah, secretary. A bill placing cities on the same basis as counties in case of personal damage suits was approved.

Louisville, Ky.—A rise in the Ohio at nearly every point south of Cincinnati, as the result of heavy rains, has increased the danger of shipping. The most serious gorge in the Ohio is at Brandenburg, Ky., where ice is piled 15 feet high and jammed into a solid mass for a distance of 50 miles.

Lexington, Ky.—The Central Kentucky Millers' association, in session here, authorized the drafting of a bill to be presented for action of the legislature, providing for the standardization of packages of flour and meal and requiring that the weights be stamped upon the packages.

Lexington, Ky.—Gen. Roger D. Williams, of this city, received from Commander Peary an Eskimo sled dog, brought in by Peary on his last trip from the frozen north. The dog's mother is distinguished as one of the dogs that captured five polar bears for Peary on his last trip.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Imp. Albert, one of America's greatest stallions, is dead at the age of 28 years. When 13 years old he was purchased for the Adelsberg stud by its owners, Dr. M. W. Williams and Maj. Cyrus S. Radford, assistant quartermaster of the United States marines.

Frankfort, Ky.—While Jailer Mace Lucas was looking after a gang of men Brown Suduth, charged with robbery, twisted a couple of bars from the jail window and escaped. He bested a pursuing posse by jumping on a horse and darting into a forest near Chasteville.

Louisville, Ky.—At the annual meeting of the Louisville Tobacco exchange Edward J. O'Brien was elected president; F. G. Harping and Charles G. Peper, vice presidents; Helm Glover, secretary, and F. W. Hahn, treasurer.

Louisville, Ky.—Judge Evans, in the federal court, ordered the sale of the Paducah Home Telephone Co. and the Kentucky-Indiana Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Owensboro, Ky., to satisfy creditors. J. D. Powers was appointed special commissioner and will appoint the time of the sale. The mortgage indebtedness of the Paducah Co. is \$250,000 and of the Kentucky-Indiana Co. \$162,000.

Lexington, Ky.—The Kentucky Evening Gazette, democratic in politics and the official newspaper of the administration of this city, suspended publication. The Gazette, for more than 100 years a weekly, made its appearance as a daily Jan. 21, 1907.

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky State Federation of Labor has gone on record as opposed to local option in a set of strong resolutions which were submitted to the body by Delegates Schwenker and Powell, both of Louisville.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

McKEE

McKee, Jan. 17.—Circuit court adjourned last Thursday.—A good many cases passed over to the next term of the court.—Only two felony cases were tried, Jack Gilbert charged with perjury and Roxie White charged with housebreaking, both were acquitted. The grand jury returned about one hundred indictments.—Lawyer A. B. Hampton of Manchester visited court the first week.—Mr. John Dean of Berea made application for a license to practice law, but on account of urgent business at Berea could not stay for the examination.—Mr. Sherman Ledford, formerly of this place but late of Oklahoma died suddenly in Berea last Saturday night. His remains will be laid to rest on the old Ledford place on Birch Lick Monday.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, Jan. 17.—Married, Wednesday January 12th at the home of the bride, Mansfield Goodman and Mrs. Martha C. Moore.—Mrs. Pallie Hurst has moved to the property vacated by her sister Martha C. Moore where she expects to make her future home. Her son: LeRoy will leave for Berea College soon where he will stay in school for the next few months.—J. D. Smith was the guest of Miss Luile Hurst Sunday evening.—J. N. Smith and wife were visiting Mrs. Smith's parents at Taft, recently.—J. D. Pierson and family were the guest of Jas. Evans Thursday night.—J. E. Wilson has been at Richmond and Berea the past week, to see after his son Herbert who has a leg in a very bad condition caused by a horse kick.—Jeff Hoskins has sold his home to John Curry and will move to Estill county the first of March.—F. F. McCollum of Sturgeon, has gone to Oklahoma home seeking.—Miss Lucy Venable and Mrs. Katherine Evans are convalescent.—It appears from what we often see of late, that the moonshiners are yet turning out the mountain dew, notwithstanding the thermometer has been registering close to zero for many days. It may be they think it is too cold for the revenue men to venture out.—George Pierson and sons have been doing some surveying the past week and establishing some division lines between their farms.—W. N. Hughes sent his son Rubin to Bushhorn school last week.—Any one having deeds, mortgages, etc., to write, acknowledge, copy, etc., call on J. D. Pierson, notary public.—Preston Flanery is selling his farm and other property.—Jno. Smith of Sturgeon was visiting friends at Greenhall Saturday and Sunday.—Lee Pierson who left Berea in 1908 and went to Oklahoma is now located at Nonnan, Okla.—Bud Minter has been very ill the past week.

TYNER

Tyner, Jan. 16.—M. F. Goodman and Mrs. Martha A. Moore were quietly married the 12th.—Miss Ethel Nantz is attending the S. B. M. S. at London.—Mr. Wm. Riley Moore of Lee County is visiting home folks.—Miss Bob and Lucy Bowles and brother, Isaac are visiting in Frankfort this week.—C. P. Moore sold a pair of young mules for \$265.—Our school closed the 14th. We are not to be without a good school as Wm. Dunigan will begin a winter school next Monday.—Mrs. Lucretia Bullock has been confined to her room for the past week, results of a fall on ice.—C. P. Moore our county attorney has bought property in McKee and expects to move soon.—J. S. Moore bought a saddle horse from L. C. Little for \$125.—Miss Zoo Moore is visiting at East Bernstadt.—Mrs. Bettie Miller is reported on the sick list.—William Nantz killed a wild dog last week that had been causing lots of disturbance.—Miss Pearl Moore has been sick for some time.

MILDRED

Mildred, Jan. 17.—On last Wednesday night about 8 o'clock the Death Angel visited the home of Uncle Geo. Robertson and took from him his most devoted and loving wife, Mrs. Permelia E. Robertson. They had lived a long and happy life together. Mrs. Robertson was a kind and Christian hearted woman. She was a member of the Baptist Church and she left testimony that she has gone to that better home above. She was only sick about four days. Mrs. Robertson numbered her friends by her acquaintances. To her heart broken husband and children, the sweet knowledge of her noble life is a comfort, and the anticipation of meeting her in that home beyond helps to heal the sorrow.

A Friend.

Annville, Jan. 17.—Miss Mattie Medlock and Maloney Johnson visited Miss Lizzie Johnson the 16th.—W. M.

Johnson has sold part of his land to Will Wolf.—Garret Ingram died last week with pneumonia fever.—E. B. and Maggie Johnson's baby died the 14th of this month.—R. G. Murray and his wife passed thru here last week going to Rockcastle County.

PARROT.

Parrot, Jan. 17.—We are having lots of mud in this part.—Mrs. Isaac Tusssey is very sick with pneumonia.—Mr. W. M. Hundley and cousin Geo. who have been in Louisville for some time are visiting friends and relatives in Jackson County.—W. M. Morris' school at Letter Box closed Saturday with a fine entertainment and quite a time. Mr. Morris is a fine teacher.—Mr. R. A. Johnson and John Baker of Annville were at this place Saturday and also took a part in the entertainment which was highly appreciated.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Gabbard started Saturday evening for Burning Springs to have a holiness meeting.—Services were held at this place Saturday and Sunday conducted by the Revs. S. E. Johnson and Garland.—Brother S. E. Johnson was called Saturday for Moderator for the present year.—We are sorry to hear of the illness of Rev. Pearl Hacker but our hopes are that he will soon recover.—Misses Nora and Minnie Price and cousin Luther Gabbard expect to enter school at Annville soon.—Mr. Stephen Gabbard made a business trip to McKee Monday.

HUGH.

Hugh, Jan. 16.—Rev Moberly filled his regular appointment at this place Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Burns visited Mr. W. R. Benge Saturday night.—Mr. Jeff Hale passed through this vicinity last week buying hogs.—Ola Benge is just getting over measles and is very sick at this writing.—Miss Francis Azbill is visiting her sister Mrs. Margaret Benge this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Drew are visiting Mrs. Drew's parents at present.—The infant of Mr. Joe Crowley died Wednesday, Jan. 12. We extend our sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Little Liberty Crowley is sick with something like grippe.—Mr. Hardin Azbill visited his daughter Sunday.—Mr. W. R. Benge made a business trip to Bear Wallow Wednesday.—Old aunt Peggy Parks is very poorly at this writing.—Mr. H. H. Ely's folks will start for Oklahoma Wednesday next.—Alex Perry purchased a fine milk cow and calf from Mr. H. N. Dean for thirty dollars.

HURLEY

Hurley, Jan. 13.—Married on the 30th of Dec. Mr. Jas. Gabbard of this place to Miss Sallie Short of Maulden. They expect to start for Illinois in a few days where they will make their home.—Mrs. Mary Gabbard and children are visiting relatives at Loam.—Services were held at this place Saturday and Sunday conducted by B. H. Cole and Thos. Faubush.—Thos. Morris is planning to move to Clay County soon.—Miss Pollie McCollum is attending school at McKee.—Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cole were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCollum Sunday night.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

WILDE

Wildie, Jan. 17.—The Rev. Winkler failed to fill his regular appointment at the Wilde church Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Nannie Brannaman of Berea visited friends at this place last week.—Mrs. Julia Menefee of near Langford, visited her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Coffey Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Rance Coffey visited Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brannaman Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Chasteen of this place visited friends at Berea last week.

BOONE

Boone, Jan. 17.—There will be meeting at Fairview church Saturday and Sunday. Service by the Rev. C. C. Wilson.—The small child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Curly is quite sick at this writing.—Miss Jennie Chasteen visited home folks here Saturday and Sunday.—T. S. Wren visited relatives in Madison County a few days last week.—Mrs. Fannie Bolen visited Mrs. Wm. Curly on Sunday.—Mr. D. Bolen will move soon to the farm of Mr. Jas. Grant.—Mr. Joe Wren is planning to move soon to what is known as the old Witt farm.—Mr. Wm. Gadd visited home folks near Rockford on Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Jan. 17.—Mr. Hudson Powell who has been very sick is now some better.—Mr. James Murray still continues very low.—Mrs. Jos. Rucker is receiving congratulations over the birth of a little daughter.—Miss Fannie Jackson has been quite sick for the past two weeks.—Mrs. Joe Lawson one of our former neighbors

who now lives near Livingston, who was not expected to live is now well again.—The Rev. Jas. Parsons will preach at Kingston next Saturday and Sunday.—Our Sunday school is getting along nicely thru the winter months.—Jeff Jackson of this place has been chosen chief manager of the Valpy Shoe Store Co., of Detroit, Mich. one of the largest businesses of that kind in that city.—Mrs. Tine Roberts is visiting her daughter in Oklahoma.—Miss Ella Ballard and her brother Tom are visiting in Corbin.—Mr. and Mrs. Flanery of Jackson County have moved to the Moody place.

HARTS.

Harts, Jan. 17.—We were sorry to lose our good friend Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Tom Dougherty. She leaves a husband and ten children to mourn her loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy.—Mrs. Witt, mother of Isaac Witt went to Iowa to live with her son John Witt.—Mr. Epp Sexton of Robinet has moved here in our neighborhood.—Magistrate Wilson has moved to the old Jas. Hart place and Joe VanWinkle has gone to Henry Bicknell's farm.—Mr. Bradley Lake has moved to his home at Silver Creek.—Jim Fowler visited J. W. Lake Thursday.—Miss Iva Anderson visited the Lake girls Saturday night.—J. F. Hawks was at Big Hill Thursday.—J. W. Lake contemplates going to Hamilton, Ohio.—Mr. Grathwehl, our Supt. still comes out and cheers us all up with a good talk.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Jan. 15.—The Rev. T. B. Stratton of Barbourville, Ky., will hold the second quarterly meeting at Burning Springs, Friday night to Sunday morning, Jan. 28 to 30, and at Foggertown in the evening Sunday at 3 o'clock and at night. On Burning Springs circuit, J. T. Gentry pastor. The people are anxious to hear Rev. Stratton as he is so inspiring to the Christian family.

VINE

Vine, Jan. 15.—Mr. E. L. Campbell of this place is preparing to go to Illinois where he will make his home.—Mr. G. W. Moore of Sidell visited Miss Mary Rice last week.—Mr. G. Ferguson is reported on the sick list this week.—John Bray made a business trip to Manchester last week.—The little daughter of Lewis Ferguson got her ankle hurt very badly by a rail falling on it. She has not walked any since.—Mr. Joe Cornett and family will go to Illinois in a few days where they will make their home.—Miss Nellie Grimes is very ill.—Mr. John L. Pennington visited Maulden last Saturday on business.

SPRING CREEK

Spring Creek, Jan. 15.—Irvin Smith got his house burned Sunday night with all its contents.—William Hibbard died of pneumonia at his home on Otter Creek on the 8th.—K. of P. Sand Hill lodge No. 208 meets every first and third Saturday night of each month.—Supervisors of this County have notified several of the land owners of this neighborhood to show cause why the valuation fixed by them with the assessor shall not be raised.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Jan. 15.—Wood chopping is the general occupation nowadays.—Emma, the little daughter of W. L. Peters was badly burned one day this week.—Married at the bride's home, Putz Campbell to Mattie Sparks.—W. Mays, W. T. Short, Arthur Bryant, and G. J. Gentry made a successful raid last week and captured one moonshiner still and got three prisoners, Conrad, Rader and Fields.—Married at the bride's home, Henry Rowlett to Rhoda Sparks. They left next day for Lexington to make their home.—Emery Peters filled his appointment at Blake Saturday.—G. B. Palmer killed a large red fox a few days ago.—There was an entertainment at Wm. Blakes' Saturday night.—Eva Chadwell left a few days ago to enter Berea College.—Ballard Howard of Laurel Creek was on Island Creek Wednesday buying fur.—Maud the little daughter of Ida Callahan got badly burned Wednesday. She is not expected to live.—Vesta Roberts left a few days ago to enter Berea College.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey was on Island Creek today.—H. D. Peters is attending Booneville as supervisor this week.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Jan. 16.—Walker Blanton of Berea was the guest of O. L. Gabbard and family last Sunday.—Mr. John Allen is quite ill at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Lon Stowe visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stowe at Berea last Saturday and Sunday.—Several from this place attended the funeral of Mr. Calico at Cartersville last Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Lucian Cade visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bales last Saturday and Sunday.—Louis E. Baker died at the home of his grandfather, James Baker near Wallacetown, Jan. 13 after an illness of three weeks of typhoid fever. He has been a student of Berea College

for the last three years. He was a young man of excellent character.

LAUREL COUNTY.

BONHAM

Bonham, Jan. 15.—Mr. John Jones of this part has sold out and moved to Bell County to make his home.—Mr. Ross Hendricks died a few days ago with something like a rising on his gums, and it affected his brain.—Mr. Ike Wyrick is on the sick list.

Increasing the Voltage.

While 60,000 volts was considered a minimum tension for transmission lines a few years ago they are now using 72,000. An 80,000-volt line 13 1/2 miles long is now building, and a line has been built designed for 100,000 volts.

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, now 3c. per lb.
Potatoes, 80c. per bu.
Eggs, per dozen 30c.
Butter, per lb. 25c.
BACON—
Salt Sides 14 1/2c.
Breakfast Bacon, 22c.
Premium Bacon, 24c.
HAMS—
Country, 16 2-3c.
Premium, 17c.
Fryers on foot 8c. per lb.
Hens on foot 10c. per lb.
Turkeys, 14 cents per lb.
Feathers, per lb 35c.
Hay, \$18 per ton.
Corn 80c. per bu.
Wheat per bu. 60c.-\$1.00.
Cracked corn \$1.95 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2x7x9, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Jan. 18, 1910.

CATTLE—
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 50 6 50
Cows 3 10 4 75
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Canners .70 2 00
Bulls 1 80 4 05
Feeders 3 30 4 65
Stockers 2 05 4 30
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES 8 00 8 50
Medium 5 50 7 50
Common 2 50 5 00
HOGS—1165 lbs and up 8 30
130 to 165 lbs 7 50 8 10
Pigs 7 25 8 25
Roughs 7 50 down.
SHEEP—Best lambs 5 50 6 50
Butcher lambs 5 00 5 50
Culls 3 00 4 00
Best fat sheep \$4.00 down.
MESS PORK \$14.00.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 14c. and 15c. heavy to medium 14 1/2c.
BREAKFAST BACON 21c.
SALIS 15c.
BELLIES, 16c.
SHOULDERS, 13 1/2c.
DRIED BEEF 15c.
LARD—Pure tierces 14 1/2c. tub 14 1/2c. pure leaf tierces 15 1/2c., firkins 15 1/2c. keys, 13c., geese 9c.
BUTTER—Packing 21c. Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 35c. prints 38 1/2c. EGGS—Case count 32-33 cents.
POULTRY—Hens 13c., roosters 7c. springers, 14c., ducks, 13 c., turkeys, 18c., geese 9c.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.30, No. 3 \$1.25.
OATS—New No. 3 white 52c. No. 2 mixed 51c.
CORN—No. 2 white 75c. No. 3 mixed 72c.
RYE—No. 2 Northern 90c.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS WANTED

The Government pays Railway Mail Clerks \$800 to \$1,200, and other employees up to \$2,500 annually.

Uncle Sam will hold spring examinations throughout the country for Railway Mail Clerks, Custom House Clerks, Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Departmental Clerks and other Government Positions. Thousands of appointments will be made. Any man or woman over 18, in City or Country can get Instruction and free information by writing at once to the Bureau of Instruction, 256 G Hamlin Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THE FORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

HOPPER CHOKED WITH BILLS

Kentucky Legislature Is Taking
Things Easy at the Start.

MAY GET BUSY IN A FEW DAYS

No Measure Introduced as Yet Looking to Replenishing the Empty State Treasury—Bills Launched to Carry the Good Roads Amendment Into Effect—No Redistricting Proposition Likely This Session.

BY J. H. STUART.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special.)—It is a mighty hard matter to guess how much work or how little real work a legislature will do, judging by the way it starts in at the beginning of the session. The present body is taking things rather slow at the start and one would be induced to believe that but little important legislation will be enacted, but a legislature is about as uncertain as a jury, and this one may perk up in a few days and get very busy passing some of the many hundreds of bills that will be introduced. Nearly 300 bills have already been put in the hopper, but not one in ten of them will ever reach the governor. Among the important measures that have been offered since last week are the following:

Act designating electrocution as the means of inflicting all death sentences and providing that the electrocution shall take place in the penitentiary instead of in the county where the man is convicted.

Act to prohibit the operation of bucketshops and fixing a heavy fine for a violation of the law in that respect.

Act appropriating \$186,000 for additional buildings on the state fair grounds in Louisville.

Act creating the office of state steam boiler inspector at a salary of \$2,400 a year.

Act to repeal the dog tax law and another bill to increase the dog tax to \$2 per head.

Act providing that where a newspaper is sued for libel the suit must be brought either in the county where the newspaper is published or in the county where the plaintiff resides.

Act appropriating \$150,000 to erect buildings for a medical school in connection with the State university and \$45,000 annually to maintain the school and buildings.

Act providing that in criminal trials the jury shall only find a verdict of guilty or not guilty, and if found guilty the judge shall fix the length of the sentence the convicted man must serve, just as it is in the United States court now. It is called indeterminate sentence law.

Act to provide pay for jurors who are summoned but who do not serve.

Act appropriating \$25,000 a year for premiums at a second state fair, to be known as the "Blue Grass State Fair" at Lexington.

Act to regulate the operation of telephone companies by requiring them to connect with other lines. Another act putting telephone and telegraph companies under control of the railroad commission like railroads are now.

The matter of the legislators getting their salaries paid for this session has not been settled yet, and no bill has been introduced looking to replenishing the empty state treasury. The senate and house committees appointed to confer with the auditor and treasurer and advise them what to do, reported that it was the province of the legislature to tell executive officers what to do, and that as no legislation had been asked for the legislature had no advice to give. The committee did say, however, in their report that they did not endorse the using of the school money to pay any salaries or other claims on the treasury, and that the attorney general had expressed the opinion that it would be legal for the auditor to issue interest-bearing warrants. The empty treasury seems to have had little or no effect in deterring the introduction of appropriation bills, for already, before the members have barely warmed their seats, bills asking for appropriations amounting to over \$600,000 have been offered and their passage will be urged most strongly. This, in the face of the fact that the deficit in the treasury right now is about \$1,000,000, leads to the conclusion that some of the members at least have gone appropriation mad.

The Wyatt-Bosworth good roads amendment having been adopted to the constitution, these two senators have introduced bills to carry the amendment into effect, whereby the state may aid the counties to build good roads. The first bill provides for a state tax of 5 cents on the \$100 to create a good roads fund in the state treasury. This fund will not be distributed indiscriminately, but will be proportioned to each county needing it in the same ratio as the amount the county itself raises for road-building. If a county declines to vote a tax itself to build roads, then it will not get any of the state fund.

Under no circumstances will the state pay more than one-third of the cost of constructing any road in any county. Another bill following in the same line provides for the manner of establishing and maintaining public roads, raising revenue by the counties to help construct the roads, and creates the offices of state commissioner of roads and county engineer. It is believed that if these bills pass and become the law it will be but a comparatively short time till Kentucky will have as good roads all over the state as any of her sister states have now.

The cost of maintaining the magnificent new statehouse is likely to make some of the legislators open their eyes when they remember how little was formerly spent on the alleged upkeep of the old state building. In the first place the old buildings never were kept any ways decent and everything about the buildings was always covered with dirt and dust, probably because no appropriation was ever asked for or made to keep things clean. The last legislature made an appropriation of \$16,000 a year for electricians, engineers, janitors, scrubbers and other needed laborers, and it will take all of that sum to keep the building in as clean and neat condition as it is now being kept. That is not near all the expense, however, for the cost of running the power house, where all the light and heat is made, mounts up mightily fast when several hundred bushels of coal are consumed every day. Add to this the cost of keeping the machinery of the power house in repair, and the total expense will be several thousands a year more than it cost to keep fires and lights in the old buildings. But just think what a difference! Everything in the new building is as clean as a new pin, it has every convenience in the way of lights, heat and water, thus making it a real pleasure to occupy it.

Indications point very strongly to the conclusion that no legislative redistricting bill will be passed at this session. A number of Democrats came here with the firm intention of voting for some sort of a redistricting measure, but when it was suggested to them that if they passed such a bill now, the census that is to be taken this year would likely make the new districts appear as one-sided in some instances as the present districts that are so much complained of, a number of them changed their minds and are now willing to wait till next session. As the Democrats have 73 out of the 100 members in the house and 26 of the 38 senators, it does look a little blue for the redistricting matter this session.

One of Governor Willson's hobbies is the bipartisan board of control for the state's charitable institutions, which has been in operation for two years. The board is composed of two Republicans and two Democrats, and the present law says that status as to politics must be maintained. Governor Willson says the board has done fine work for the state and is very anxious to have it continued just as it is, but a number of Democrats want the board put back like it was before last session—all Democrats. To do this it would be necessary to pass a new law, but a number of the friends of the two Democrats now on the board would not vote for the new bill. To win over these friends of the two members of the board it is now proposed to pledge a majority of the Democrats to vote to retain the two men on the board and elect two other Democrats to take the places of the two Republicans. Whether this scheme will result in abolishing the bipartisan board can not be foretold this early in the session.

Former Lieutenant Governor W. P. Thorne of Henry county, and a Democrat, was in Frankfort last week and was invited by resolution to address the senate. He accepted and made one of his characteristic humorous talks. He told his fellow Democrats that they must be "powerful" cautious what they did this winter, for, as he put it, "you know we Democrats always do some darn fool thing at the wrong time that puts us in bad for the next election." He took occasion to say also that he did not believe much in bipartisan boards, for he felt that to the victor belongs the spoils, and when the Republicans win they ought to have all the offices and when the Democrats win they ought to have the offices. The applause he got from both sides of the house indicated that the senators nearly all agreed with him on the spoils proposition.

Lieutenant Governor Cox of Maysville, who presides over the senate, is one of the most popular men in the whole legislature, and is deservedly so, for he "totes fair" with everybody and all those who know him say "he's as straight as a die." When Governor Willson takes a trip to New York next month, Cox will be the acting governor, and it has been planned when that time comes the senate will take a recess one day and go to the governor's office in a body and make an official call on their presiding officer and congratulate him on being the governor of Kentucky.